FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA MINISTERS CONFIRM 6 JUNE MEETING

Panama Ministry on Agenda

PA042334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today confirmed the meeting of 13 Latin American foreign ministers on Friday "to officially conclude" the negotiations for a Central American peace. The meeting will be attended by the Contadora foreign ministers (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), those of the Support Group (Argentina, Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay), and of Central America (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica).

A spokesman of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry today said that the ministers who have been invited will arrive tomorrow, Thursday. The diplomatic "summit" meeting will begin at 0930 local time at a local hotel and will end at 1730 on the same day. This meeting was convened after the foreign ministers met from 5 to 7 April.

The invitation extended to the participating countries indicates that the "pending topics" of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America regarding military matters will be considered during the Friday meeting. In addition, Contadora insists that the Friday meeting has been convened "to officially conclude the negotiations of the Contadora document and proceed to formalize the latter," after 3 years of talks.

Consalvi: 'Flexible' Meeting

PA050251 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has confirmed that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group will meet in Panama on 6 and 7 June. Consalvi said that the deputy ministers are already meeting, as plenipotentiary ministers. We, the foreign ministers, will analyze the principal process and the various elements that determine the progress in the peace effort, he said.

For Consalvi, the coming meeting in Panama will be a flexible meeting, with no spectacular purposes -- one that does not seek to create unreasonable expectations. The meeting will be one more effort for peace within the complex framework of Central America, which the Contadora Group has carried out for almost 3 years.

CAPUTO DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

PY050021 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today described Argentina as a "Western, nonaligned country that seeks national development." He said that, within this framework, Argentina seeks to conduct a foreign policy whose main objectices are "autonomy, the strengthening of peace, and Latin American integration."

Caputo thus explained the negotiations conducted by the Argentine Government regarding the conflicts over the Beagle Channel and the Malvinas Island and its position regarding the Central American crisis and the foreign debt problem.

The foreign minister elaborated on these subjects at the San Martin Cultural Center During a series of talks organized by the Political Science School of the Buenos Aires National University.

Caputo, who addressed a crowd of mostly yoiung people, described the Argentine position in the international arena when the new constitutional authorities took over and maintained that the foreign policy under the military government was marked by "isolation," "unpredictability." and "xenophobia."

Describing the defects of that foreign policy, Capouto stated that "the more a ountry isolates itself from the international social and cultural development the better the conditions for political instability and military coups."

He continued: "The second subject on which we have worked with great care, trying to achieve the legitimate aspirations of our people, is the dispute over the Malvinas islands."

He noted: "We have never ceased to claim the sovereignty of the islands, and at the same time have expressed our deep conviction that this claim should be exercised through diplomatic channels and peaceful means."

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON L.A. ISSUES

PY031644 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by unidencified repoorter in Buenos Aires; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Will the United States relinguish the geo-political control it maintains over the region?

[Rodriguez] Look, from an historical pcint of view it is very difficult for it to relinquish that control as you call it. I think Reagan is one of the less capable presidents the United States has had in terms of understanding the need to take into account the international factors that prevent the United States from maintaining predominance in its usual way. This will make it quite difficult to rewch a full agreement during Reagan's administration. However, international circumstances are becoming increasingly favorable. Latin America is no longer the Latin America in which the "stick and carrot" [preceding three words in English] poolicy can be implemented. It is not the same thing to invade Grenada, a country with 100,000 inhabitants, as it would be to intervene in Central America and Nicaragua and to confront the Nicaraguan peole who are porepared to struggle.

It is not the same to defy Latin American public opinion, an opinion that categorically rejects any attempt to intervene at this moment. Moreover, there is an international poublic opinion, which includes some U.S. allies withi NATO, that is alwo against the brutal presence the the United States has tried to exert in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Going to the subject of Contadora, do you think it has the same spirit it had when it was created?

[Rodriguez] I believe the long, time-consuming process that the Contadora Group has been involved in has slowed down its momentum. However, I believe the latest events and the presence of the Contadora Support Group has given life to the Contadora Group's effects. The Contadora Group currently has almost the full support of Latin America. I would not include Pinochet here, but neither would I say that the Chilean Government has an anti-Contadora attitude because this has not been shown. However, we cannot forget that it is a difficult process that must be encouraged. I believe Latin America can contribute greatly to the group through the support that Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina are giving it. It is a Latin American duty to support Contadora and we believe there is still hopoe. The latest events prove this.

[Reporter] Regarding the foreign debt problems -- the Cuban poosition that on one hand maintains that the debt is unpayable and on the other meets its commitments to the IMF, has been highly criticized. [sentence as heard]

[Rodriguez] Well, I think there has been a misunderstanding in this regard. There are debts and debts. The Argentine debt contracted by the military and those who benefited from it is not the same as the Cuan foreign debt. Neither is the debt poromoted by the U.S. banking sector the same as the debt contract with those who defied the U.s. Government. Our debt is a relatively modest, small debt that amounts to $3.2 billion and was contracted when Cuba was struggling against the U.S. blockade. Those who lent us money, the European and Asian governments such as Japan, and the banks of those countries did so against the U.S. will.

NEW SIDE HEAD DISCUSSES INTELLIGENCE PRIORITIES

POY042156 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Interview with newly appointed SIDE (Scretariat for State Intelligence) head Facundo Suarez by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[text] [Reporter] Mr Facundo Suarez, we have just learned through a telephone call that you have been officially appointed secretary for the state intelligence services. Is this right?

[Suarez] Well, yes. A few days ago, the other day, I was summoned by the president to talk about the possibility of reorganizing the intelligence services and about the ressignment for health reasons of former Defense Minister German Lopez, who is a close friend of the president and a man who enjoys egreat prestige within the party. His illness is forcing him to leave. All this pointed up the need for change in the intelligence service, and the president thought a seasoned politician should take over so that, working alongside the experts, he whould be able to give it a modern approach, well within the principle of constitutionality that the country is following.

[Reporter] The idea is to centralize the services. Your position would now be secretary of the old intelligence service.

Later, you will become head of a centralized intelligence service, right?

[Suarez] Well, in principle we are working on a new law to establish a centralized intelligence system. This does not involve breaking the normal chain of command, especially concerning foreign military intelligence. We visualize the need to efficiently coordinate all the services through a central board because we have already experienced very clear examples of information and operational disorders that can have very serious consequences. Look what happened in the Malvinas. Therefore, we want to porovide an efficient service because the service -- and you asked me before why the people were so concerned over...

[Reporter, interrupting] ... becuase the services functioned as a sort of supervisor, harassing the people's private lives.

[Suarez] Well, the service was not designed to do that. The intelligence service was designed to supply facts to the executive branch and the government, enabling them to select the necessary information to correct or support governmental policies. What is important is how these facts are used. When these services focus on ideological poroblems and not on actual information then their orientation is completely changed.

JAUNARENA VOICES OUTLOOK ON ARMED FORCES

PY031936 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] New Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has said he will exercise his authority reasonably and cautionusly in accordance with how he believes a minister should act. With these principles, we Argentines will be able to walk down the path of reconciliation and peace, he added. The Armed Forces are one more sector that is definitively incorporated into this democracy we are building, among all Argentines, to last another 100 years.

He said the administration aspires to end its term with modern and efficient Armed Forces at the service of the institutions and the Republic. Therefore, we are living through a transformation process.

Regarding the recent dynamite attacks, Jaunarena said that one must bear in mind that this society is sick and consequently, there are examples of sick behavior. Bt, as long as we remain cautious and firmly express our rejection of these very small minor groups, we will be able to set the basis for a new system of coexistence among Argentines.

Jaunarena then referred to the possibility of restationing some members of the III Corps in Cordoba. He said that there are no immediate changes foreseen.

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES RESIGNATION

PY031830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Outgoing Defense Minister German Lopez today attributed his resignation to his dissatisfaction with the way the Sivak case was being heandled and his annoyance over a request, with only 20-minutes notice, that he appear before the Chamber of Deputies for questioning.

Speaking over kadio del Plata, Lopez focused on issues related to the Defense Ministry's structure. Lopez said that when he assumed his poost he told Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena that the Defense Ministry was virtually nonexistent.

Lopez then stated that no more time should be lost in implementing the ministry's organization in order to make it a real ministry. Lopez stated that the Armed Forces' goal is to make adjustments in the ministry's organization so that the Armed Forces are transformed into an effective mechanism.

Lopez then specified that his resignation is not linked to health reasons but rather to the circumstances surrounding his being summoned to the Chamber of Deputies to make a report. He expressed dissatisfaction with being called just 21 minutes before the beginning of a session, with no time to prepare responses to a broad agenda which, had it been discussed, would have involved kreviewing much of the government's policy.

Lopez blamed the summons on a lack of consideration, saying that a minister should be respected so that he, in turn, can respect those dealing with him. Lopez revealed that this situation caused him great dissatisfaction. I conveyed my dissatisfaction to the president, and this dissatisfaction determined my irrevocable resignation, Lopez said. Lopez refused to reveal the president's comments and admitted that there were discrepancies in the handling of the Sivak kidnapping case investigation.

Lopez stated that when he joined the Defense Ministry he observed that it was a sort of inefficient investigative mechanism rather than a ministry, adding that he raised this point at all levels, even with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli when he was hospitalized, in order to immediately end this state of affairs.

In conclusion, Lopez said: In due time I will make myself heard so that no one is confused. He denied reports concerning his condition except for the asthma he suffers.

CGT POSTPONES ILO TRIP; STRIKES DETAILED

PY040419 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The CGT rescheduled yesterday afternoon's meeting with Health Minister Conrado Storani for today in order to hold a press conference to announce they would not travel to Geneva for tomorrow's opening of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) 72nd annual assembly. But CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini did not discard the possibility he might lead a small group to the ILO meeting after the general strike which is programmed for Friday, June 13. Ubaldini, who is slated to address the ILO on June 18, said "the government still has not delivered on promises made" at the meetings held in 1984 and 1985.

Although the labour grouping starts a nationwide campaign today to brief workers on the reasons for the upcoming strike, they also met Storani this afternoon to discuss social welfare benefit funds.

On the strike front, about 320,000 UOM [metalworkers union] metalurgical union workers yesterday started half-hour strikes for each hour of production. The strikes will culminate in a nationwide general strike in the middle of the month. After separate talks between Storani and public health workers broke down yesterday morning, some 14,000 ATE [Association of State Workers] state workers' union members went on a three-hour per-shift strike, demanding a 25-percent wage hike. The strike, which continues today and tomorrow, resulted in long queues in hospitals but emergency services were not affected. Unrest also continues in Luz y Fuerza, SEGBA [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services] state power utility, UOCRA [Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic] construction workers' union and CTERA [Confederation of Education Workers of the Argnetine Republic] teachers' federation. CTERA is considering a 24- or 48-hour strike for early next month.

CUADRA ON ALLAN WAGNER'S VISIT, CABINET MEETING

PY290009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has reported that political opposition sectors have sought to prevent Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner from coming to Chile. Francisco Cuadra said that Democratic Alliance [AN] people, specifically Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdez, were involved in this effort. Cuadra made this announcement after a long cabinet meeting, presided over by President Pinochet here at Government Palace. Cuadra said that the government regrets the fact that the opposition's incompetence leads it to sacrifice matters of national importance for the benefit of political activities.

[Words indistinct] Minister Cuadra also stated that the government will never relinquish its duty to conduct foreign relations in such a manner so as to ensure and improve Chile's medium-and long-term coexistence with its neighbors. He added that in this spirit we are jointly working with the Peruvian Government as we did last year with Argentina, to achieve the peace treaty.

Concerning the cabinet meeting, Minister Cuadra stated that various issues were discussed in four phases. During the first phase the interior minister assessed the recent political events and reviewed matters of order and security. The situation resulting from the storm was also discussed in detail, and a report was made on how this type of situation is handled. Concerning the country's internal affairs, Minister Cuadra said that the government will not negotiate the implementation of the principle of security, to ensure the citizen's tranquillity.

In conclusion, Minister Cuadra noted that the foreign and agriculture ministers also spoke during the cabinet meeting and that President Pinochet gave detailed instructions to the ministers concerning some actions within their ministries.

This was a report from La Moneda Palace.

DEL VALLE DENIES MEETING WITH BOLIVIAN MINISTER

PY290324 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 86

[By Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Jaime del Valle again stated that no date, place or agenda has been set for a meeting between the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers as has been repeatedly stated in La Paz. Nevertheless, Del Valle recalled that he is always willing to hold talks with [Bolivian Foreign Minister] Guillermo Bedregal and that the next UN General Assembly will be a good opportunity for holding such talks which, however, should always be held at a bilateral level. Del Valle added that Paz Estenssoro's government has changed its attitude concerning the way of dealing with Chile in its attempt to attain a sea outlet.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SPACE PROGRAM WITH U.S.

PY291747 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 May (AFP) -- The United States and Chile have begun to study future steps in a space cooperation program, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle announced today. The joint program's main project is the expansion of the airport on Easter Island, locted in the middle of the South Pacific 3,700 km from the Chilean coast, to serve as a possible emergency landing site for the space shuttles Discovery, Challenger [as received], and Columbia. The United States and Chile signed the agreement for the expansion of the airport 10 months ago, and it will be completed next February.

After meeting with U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, Minister del Valle said: "We are studying Chile's participation in future space flights." NASA experts have already contacted officials of the Chilean Air Force (FACh) to establish plans for the program.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS U.S. POLICY

PY030206 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 27 May-2 Jun pp 26, 27

["Text" of interview with Luis Guastavino, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, by Maria Olivia Mockeberg and Maria Eugenia Camus in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In view of the international political scene, how do you think the United States will face the eventual outcome in Chile?

[Guastavino] Many today are asking why the United States does not act toward Pinochet as it did toward Marcos and Duvalier, when, acting as their travel agent, it provided planes and airports to take them out of their countries. In the first place, the United States did not "take out" Marcos and Duvalier. The United States put them in government and supported them for decades. Only when the people rose up did the United States seek a change. Things are different in Chile. Here the defeat of Pinochet will be a defeat for the United States, because in this lies the problem of our true independence. The Chilean democrats cannot deal halfheartedly with Reagan, because he has supported and still supports Pinochet. Reagan, who is waging a "criminal" world war against the small and heroic Nicaragua, will oppose to the end the emergence in the south of a democratic country in which the Marxist participate, in which the Marxists take part in a future program by consensus, and in which the communists will enjoy full legality. As Tomic [Blas Tomic, leader of Christian Left] has said, however, there is no democratic way out in Chile without the Marxists. Arguing somewhat syllogistically, we could say that the democratic outcome in Chile should then be based on objective considerations and should necessarily be anti-imperialist.

[Question] What does that mean in practice?

[Guastavino] National independence. It means that the recovery of democracy in Chile must be the work of Chileans and no one else. It means that we can count on a growing and active international solidarity for that undertaking.

It means that the United States sent to Chile the president of the Inter-American Defense Board, General Robert Schweitzer, only to support the dictator against "the difficulties His Excellency faces in ridding his great nation of the scourge of terrorism and subversion." It means that in the future a policy of protect Chile from imperialist domination should be implemented. It also means that Chile should be open to the entry of foreign capital, but since our wealth is our national asset, its operation must be governed in the interests of our national sovereignty. It means that we have to become independent of the Pentagon, reviewing the policy of arms purchase and military exenditures and denouncing military agreements and treaties that are at the service of foreign policies. It means defining a clear policy on the immoral and anti-Chilean foreign debt, giving priority to the country's social interests and problems. It means to nationalize our Armed Forces and to free them from foreign tutelage.

If we are interested in the training of an architect, a physician, or a professor, we, after thjis tragic experience of more than 12 years, should be even more interested in the training of an Army officer. An anti-imperialist way out of this dictatorship means that the Armed Forces should be trained in Chile, not in U.S. military institutes. Chile has already suffered enough from the brainwashing that our Armed Forces officers have received there. In sum, it means implementing a policy drafted in Chile to serve the interests of Chile.

[Question] And what do you believe should be done with the military when the Pirochet regime ends?

Gutavino] They must be duly tried and punished, without subjecting them to vengeance. It should be made clear to the military that the downfall of Pinochet is not equivalent to the downfall of the Armed Forces, as Pinochet propagandizes in the barracks. The military institutions must be democratized with the participation of the same officers. I believe that the large majority will be happy to have a role in the gigantic task of rebuilding the country's economy and democracy, working together with the people.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE; 48 ARRESTED

PY050306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0147 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Forty-eight people, including teachers, were arrested today during antigovernment demonstrations by students and teachers. The arrests were made when the Carabineros broke up the demonstrations with tear gas and wate cannons. In some sectors, the demonstrators stoned the police and erected barricades with tires, which they set afire. The official news agency ORBE reported that two Carabineros were injured by stones. One of them suffered a broken tooth and the other bruises. Today's protest was part of a 24-hour strike called by the teachers but there have been demonstrations in educational institutions since 2 June.

The university sector demands an end of state intervention in the universities, which are run by government-appointed rectors. High school teachers and students, meanwhile, want to prevent the transfer of schools to the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, under a plan that seek to place schools under city council control, thus ending Education Ministry control over them. Teachers believe that this plan could lead to the privatization of education. They also fear that if mayors become their bosses, the sector will have no chance to defend its labor rights.

The demonstrations by students and teachers are based on the "sectorial mobilization" program designed by the Civic Assembly, which is made up of rightist, centrist, and leftist social organizations. The assembly, which also includes Marxists, seeks to end the military regime and restore democracy.

Teachers in 69 of downtown Santiago's 77 schools today joined the strike.

Early this week some 800 students were arrested in various incidents but were later released. Official sources have reported that of the 48 people who were arrested today, the students will be released but the 10 professors will remain at the disposal of the Interior Ministry on charges of violating the state security law.

FORMER MINISTER CONCERNED OVER OPPOSITION VIOLENCE

PY042120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Monica Madariaga [former Chilean justice minister under Pinochet] fears violence. She fears violence, which is sometimes concealed and comes from above but is blamed on others.

[Begin recording] I believe that any democratic outcome -- and I have said this before -- is subject to the will and decision of the current government. The government, for its part, has already set its course with the transitory articles of the 1980 Constitution, which establish a mechanism to name the person who will lead the country beginning in 1989.

I believe, and I have said this before, that any strategy designed to alter this rule, which the government has termed as a basic principle, will only have a negative effect. As a consequence, the so-called civil disobedience, the national mobilization, the stoppage, in sum, everything that may eventually turn into violence or terrorism, will favor the perpetuation of the regime.

The government will raise a scandal over that alleged insanity of the opposition's letting itself be directed and financed by Soviet imperialism and use force to repress the violence of the opposition. The government will then use the opposition's violence as a pretext to make the professed sacrifice of staying in power for an indefinite period of time. Therefore, I believe that the conclusions reached by the Civic Assembly will be valid and useful, as an expression of the will of the standard bearers of sovereignty, that is, of the people, as long as the assembly does not resort to violence.

At the great assembly summoned by the Democratic Assembly, I suggested that Chileans should photograph the agitators so that we could learn who has used violence, who has resorted to it, and who has benefited from that violence. This is why I am concerned that agitators may infiltrate the peaceful expression requested by the Civic Assembly because they tend to discredit the mobilization of civic disobedience with the purpose of perpetuating the regime in power. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CLAIMS LOS MONJES ISLAND

PA041552 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The only issue Colombia has pending with Venezuela in regard to borders is the delimitation of marine and submarine areas in the so-called Gulf of Venezuela. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has responded to complaints by the neighboring country about a proposal made by state adviser Jorge Valencia Arango which would include Los Monjes Island in Colombian territory, in a controversial reform of the national Constitution. Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez pointed out that only the Colombian Congress can change the National Constitution, and that would only be after debates in at least two consecutive legisiatures. This would give the executive branch the opportunity to state its position on the subject.

The Foreign Ministry document pointed out that, fortunately, the level of relations between Colombia and Venezuela has always been characterized by the spirit of understanding that the two countries have displayed throughout history. This has allowed and will continue to allow debates on the topics that are presented daily in a constructive and mutually beneficial spirit.

Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that by constitutional mandate it falls exclusively to the president to direct foreign relations.

BETANCUR AGAIN URGES REBELS TO SEEK AMNESTY

PA030438 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The government has again urged the rebels to seek the road of peace and legal status, and to set aside their rancor. President Belisario Betancur said: I again issue a call to all those up in arms who, despite the testimonies issued by the National Congress through the amnesty and pardon laws, still insist on raising their weapons against their own brothers. I urge them to reflect and set aside their feelings of rancor for the sake of our dear homeland.

The head of state attended an Armed Forces ceremony to promote Brigadier Generals Horacio Garcia Rodriguez, of the FAC [Colombian Air Force], and Daniel Garia Echeverry, of the Army, to the rank of major general. President Betancur said that the proper mechanisms exist to reincorporate the rebels.

The head of state concludes: Thank God, for He has guided us with different ideas -- despite heated words and antagonisms -- concerning the way to lead the nation; organized in political parties, we are steadily seeking the correct road for our national future.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOANS -- Yesterday the World Bank granted Colombia three loans totalling $426 million to strengthen the country's agricultural sector. [Summary] [Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 6 C PA]

STROESSNER SEES COLORADO'S MIGHT IN DEMONSTRATIONS

PY040338 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Alfredo Stroessner this morning received in his office at Government Palace the presidents of Colorado Party chapters from Central, Misiones, Paraguari, and Cordillera Departments. The visiting leaders expressed the loyalty of the Colorados from their respective departments to the president.

When expressing thanks for the support given by the party leaders, President Stroessner told them:

[Begin recording] I receive you -- as I receive every day when time permits -- and many other fellow party members here in my office. I always do so with a good heart. I can assure you that as I leave my residence to come to my office or to engage in other activities every day, I think of the great responsibility of this lofty office with which our great Colorado Party has entrusted me. I think of the positions we must maintain to stay in line with the teachings of the party's founder, General Bernardino Caballero.

I thank you very much for your invitation; together we will choose the day for my visit. On 11 June we will have a great demonstration of the Colorado women's power. On 14 June there will be another demonstration in Encarnacion. But this does not matter; we will be with you just the same, depending on the date we agree on. [applause]

Now our party, our great and glorious Colorado Party, is bringing about changes in our country, not those who speak of an alleged social peace while they try to lead the country down the path of anarchy that they used to tread when they had the helm of government in their hands. Today, we are doing our very best to bring progress to our country in all areas. The country has indeed progressed and all the demonstrations, including you presence in my office now, only affirm and confirm that the country is at peace. We hope that all these demonstrations will reassert, as they always have, the might of the Colorado Party. They should be an affirmation of peace and Colorado power throughout the country. The demonstrations should also serve to repudiate all the recent activities that are at odds with democracy and the law. Anarchy is what they want for the country; we are aware of this. But we are working for the greatness of our country; this is a well-known fact. I want to make Paraguay as great a country as it can be.

I thank you very much, and I am very happy to be in this position of great responsibility to see that the Colorado Party is cohesive and united. The ballot boxes are our friends, because ballots have been the foundation of our government. In a democracy, the majority governs and the minority should help make a good government. Democracy means casting votes; whoever receives the most votes is the majority, which must be obeyed by the minority. If the majority governs, the Colorado Party indeed governs in Paraguay. [applause] We are demonstrating and will continue to demonstrate that we are the government. There is no weakness but firmness here. We adhere to the Constitution and the laws; our government is and will be a government of the law.

The irregular forces -- we do not know who they represent, and every day they are more divided -- will not be the ones who will set the course for the country. We live in democracy and peace; we will remain united so that the country can continue to advance and to have security.

Here not only must the government be defended but all the Colorados throughout the country, including the small group of recalcitrant opponents with few followers.

I deeply thank you for your visit. This is a deference to my person and I can assure that every day, I repeat every day, I am thinking about what should be done in order not to disappoint the hopes in our great Colorado Party. [applause] [end recording]

MEDICAL CARE OFFERED FOR IMPRISONED STUDENTS

PY032315 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning said that Marcelino Corazon Medina and Alberto Alderete are receiving medical care at the security guard's headquarters, where they are being held, and that their condition is improving. The minister added that the two detainees "remain at the disposal of the Executive Branch."

Asked whether a medical team would be allowed, at the request of their relatives, to assist the detainees, Montanaro replied: "Nothing of the sort. They are under medical care, and their condition is improving. The executive branch will decide what to do when they recuperate."

The minister confirmed that Corazon Medina and Alderete remain under arrest at the security guard's headquarters in Tacumbu. They were arrested on 1 May during a demonstration staged by workers in the vicinity of the Cristo Rey parish church after a gathering sponsored by the Inter-Union Workers Movement (MIT).

Doctors Turned Away

PY042132 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 13

[Excerpt] A commission of doctors from the Hospital de Clinicas, which was to check this morning on the health of Marcelino Corazon Medina and Alberto Alderete, who are detained at the Special Police Task Force headquarters, was not allowed to see them. According to police officers, the commission did not have permission from the authorities to see the detainees. Luis Alberto Reyes, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, Francisco Santacruz, and Guillermo Aguero, who made up the commission, arrived in the barracks at 0830. After waiting for 45 minutes, they were told that they could not see the detainees.

Carlos Filizzola, Jorge Querey, and Anibal Carrillo Iramain, who accompanied the commission, also waited. Reporters who went to cover the visit had to wait for more than 30 minutes before being told that they were forbidden to "take notes or photographs inside that police department."

Colonel Galo Longino Escobar, commander of the unit, reported that peasant leader Corazon Medina and Asuncion National University law student Alberto Alderete, both detained on 1 May received medical treatment yesterday from the "Policlinico Rigoberto Caballero," and that this morning they were given blood tests. Col Longino also said that both men are receiving visits from their relatives, but others cannot visit them without authorization from the Interior Ministry.

PRESIDENT GARCIA ANNOUNCES WAGE INCREASES

PY311514 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has announced a 25-percent salary increase for public employees and a 30-percent increase for all public school teachers. He also said that the minimum salary for teachers starting their careers in public schools will be 1,200 intis. In addition, the increase for medical doctors will be 28 percent, according to the president.

[Begin Alan Garcia recording] The prime minister and I wish to tell you that, in keeping with the government's policy of maintaining salaries above price fluctuations in order to recover the workers' purchasing power, which has been lost over the last few years, the government has by means of a supreme decree granted a substantial salary increase to teachers, health sector professionals, and public employees.

Public school teachers will be given a 30-percent salary increase; health sector professionals, that is, doctors, nurses, obstetricians, and others, will receive a 28-percent hike; and public employees a 25-percent increase.

However, since the government wishes to increase decentralization and to develop the poorer Peruvian regions, it has also been established that teachers working in the 81 poorer provinces will receive not a 30-percent hike but a 40-percent salary increase. Health sector professionals will receive a 28-percent salary increase, but those who work in the poorer provinces will get a 45-percent increase. This will give the poorer provinces more medical doctors and obstetricians. These professionals have not wanted to work in the poorer provinces in the past because of the low salaries they received.

The supreme decree also establishes that a teacher beginning his career must earn 1,200 intis salary. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA -- The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration has signed a $120-million trade agreement with the Venezuelan Ministry of Development. The agreement will run for 1 year. [Summary] [Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 May 86 PY]

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK -- Puerto Maldonado, 2 May -- Dr Mario Paredes Acosta, director of health area No 52, has stated that 11 people have died and 2 others are in serious condition in a yellow fever outbreak that has been affecting the Madre de Dios mining districts. [Excerpt] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 May 86 p 4 PY]

RELATIONS WITH VANUATU ESTABLISHED -- Peru and the Republic of Vanuatu have established diplomatic relations as of today in order to develop friendship and cooperation ties. [Text] [Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 31 May 86 PY]

ITALIAN TECHNICAL-FINANCIAL COOPERATION -- Lima, 28 May (AFP) -- According to an agreement signed at Government Palace today, Italy will grant Peru technical and financial help worth 170 billion lire ($110 million). The 3-year program will consist largely of electrification and agricultural development projects for the poorest regions of the country, especially Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Cusco Departments. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 29 May 86 PY]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES COMMITTEES 27 MAY

PY041430 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 pp 5, 6, 7

["Text" of speech by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the joint session of Foreign Affairs Committees of the Uruguayan Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Montevideo on 17 May]

[Text] I would like to thank Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Juan Raul Ferreira, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies Roberto Asiain, and the members of the two committees for the opportunity they have given us today to explain, as briefly as possible, some of the international positions of our country.

I am deeply honored to represent Cuba on this occasion, not only as a member of the Cuban Government and of the Council of State, but also as a deputy of the People's Government National Assembly.

The president has been sensitive enough to recall when our relations were temporarily severed although the friendship between our peoples remained intact. Having come back to this friendly country I would like to say that we have never ceased to feel Uruguayan solidarity toward Cuba's right to preserve its own identity, a solidarity that did not stem from a political commitment but came from different sectors of the Uruguayan nation.

We recall clearly that bitter occasion in 1962 when Cuba was separated -- to use the least offensive expression -- from the OAS. On that occasion, being convinced that history proved us to be right, we found strong encouragement in the fact that when we arrived in Montevideo -- our first stop on our way out of Uruguay, which was hosting the OAS assembly in Punta del Este -- the people bid farewell to us, displaying militant, firm, and staunch friendship. Not only the militant left -- communist, socialist, and other parties -- were present at that demonstration but also men and women from different sectors who understood that our forced separation from Latin America could not succeed.

Now, having come here as representatives of our government, we are proud to say that we have felt the friendliness of not only President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, of the vice president, and of the leaders of the various Uruguayan political parties, but also of the Uruguayan people, whose friendship was always present for us. This friendship is more obvious to us now during this visit.

I have just visited the plaza where Jose Marti's bust is located; then I attended a meeting at ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], a highly symbolic forum where Latin American economic problems are discussed and systematic efforts for integration are made.

The president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has been kind enough to recall the memory of Jose Marti and to say -- at ALADI a few minutes ago -- that this man from our Caribbean land, this impassioned Cuban who died defending the freedom of his country and of Latin America, and who served as honorary consul in Uruguay and in the United States, where he struggled wholeheartedly for the independence of his small island and of Puerto Rico, spoke at the Inter-American Economic Conference to warn America about the threat of the new giant who was rapidly marching across the continent as a conqueror.

Many of Jose Marti's warnings to our America are still valid today. Thus, Marti's calling, as well as that of Bolivar and Artigas, must amount to more than a symbol for all of us. We must see those Latin American ideas as something that has come true and a source of directives for our political and social action.

We believe that the gentlemen present here today would be interested in knowing about Cuba's position toward current Latin American and world politics.

Let us say first of all that the Communist Party Congress held in our country a few months ago, in keeping with the nation's Constitution approved in a plebiscite by 6 million people, reaffirmed that the need for local and world peace is the primary international concern of our country. Thus, our policy is based on this position.

Today I shall not talk about world peace because we did so yesterday in the speech delivered at the main hall of the university of the Republic. We will simply say that we share the anguish of all countries throughout the world because world peace is at stake. We are concerned over the fact that the glimmer of hope that resulted from the Geneva talks between President Reagan and the USSR Communist Party general secretary, Mr Gorbachev, are beginning to fade. Commitments have not been upheld because President Reagan's policy and that of the men and women who support him in this dangerous ideology, particularly Ambassador Kirkpatrick, pose a threat to peace.

We shall do everything necessary so that the spirit of Geneva, as it has been called, may prevail over any confrontation. It was said in Geneva that military supremacy should not be sought, but it is being sought not only through the Strategic Defense Initiative, which will take war to outer space, but through more specific forms such as threats to disregard the results of the SALT II treaties; nuclear tests, which continue despite the repeated offers made by the Soviet Union and its fulfillment of the commitment to stop nuclear tests; and through aggressive and dangerous formulas. However, we are confident that today the forces of peace are more powerful than those of war, although we should not forget that the nuclear threat may result from accidents derived from the mishandling of the international situation.

When we see that NATO countries have some obvious reservations about the policy that some want to impose on them; when we learn about the mobilization of public opinion in Europe, Japan, and other Asian countries; when we learn about the awareness of peace that prevails in Latin America; and when we hear that a resolute and active minority is trying to show the U.S. people that peace is the only alternative for the future, this makes us feel certain that a nuclear holocaust can be avoided.

However, what we are most interested in today in this beloved Uruguay, is to speak about Latin American issues. So that Cuba's policy may be better understood, I would say in broad terms that our position regarding African countries, particularly Angola, continues to be that which has been repeatedly explained by President Fidel Castro and other leaders of the Cuban revolution.

We are in Africa to answer the call made by Angola to help them defend their sovereignty. During Cuba's temporary presence in Angola we have received the support of African countries, which continue to ask us not to be hasty in withdrawing from Angola. We have been supported by the Nonaligned Movement, which in the conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka noted the importance that the Cuban presence in Angola had for African countries and for international peace.

The presidents of Cuba and Angola, Fidel Castro and Eduardo dos Santos, respectively, have clearly noted that Cuban troops taking part in a conflict with South Africa can be almost totally withdrawn from Angola as soon as South Africa frees Namibia and complies with the absolute withdrawal to the immediate borders of Angola. This was specifically explained by President Eduardo dos Santos in a letter he sent to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; the deadlines established in this letter are well-known to the international public.

When UN Resoluton No 435 is enforced, when South Africa completely withdraws from Namibia and ceases its agressions against Angola and its support of UNITAS [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Cuba will withdraw all its forces from the areas of conflict and President Dos Santos' offer, which has been reasserted by President Fidel Castro, will be implemented. Meanwhile, at the request of the Angolans, and with the support of Africans, we shall have to continue fulfilling the difficult duty of cooperating in the defense of Angola and to help it train its own forces so that it may defend itself, and activity for which no deadline was established.

Regarding Latin America, we not only defend peace and the peaceful solution of conflicts but, just like Uruguayans, we believe that this is the time in which inter-American economic integration must be achieved together with its political integration. A few minutes ago I said at ALADI that we believe the fact that Cuba is working together with and is a part of an integration process with CEMA, the socialist community of countries seated in Europe, poses no obstacle to achieving this goal because we share a Latin American tradition that is lasting, is permanent, and is not in contradiction with our structure as a socialist country. Therefore, this does not pose any obstacle to participating, in the same decisive manner, in Latin American integration programs.

We have taken the first steps toward being admitted as observers to the ALADI -- you must all recall that our access to the LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] was blocked -- and we are sure that under the new conditions prevailing in Latin America, our participation as observers will be merely the first phase of our in-depth involvement in the process of economic integration that we all believe to be necessary.

We must say that we have links, through many common projects, that will lead to integration with neighboring countries, like Mexico. We are also working in the same direction with Nicaragua, and we believe that the foremost item on Latin America's agenda is economic integration, which we must step up, and political links, which we must increase.

Economic integration is not an easy task. I said just a while ago that, even in times of relative affluence and good development prospects, we have always wanted to save ourselves from the common enemy, but it is only when anxiety besieges us as a result of the consequences of a world economic crisis, which usually affects developing countries the most, that we remember the need for continental and international reconciliation. This is one such instance. The developed capitalist countries, the main economic partners of all Latin American countries except for Cuba, are experiencing intermittent and acute crises. On some occasions these crises have been as dangerous as the 1930 crisis or the subsequent depression. Keynesian approaches are unable to pull us out of the crisis and monetary programs appear to be obsolete. They have been clearly proven to be not only worthless but damaging for our economic situation, detrimental to our people's rights, and incapable of promoting the development they promise. Thus, amid the current difficulties we forget the division and conflicts that have been corroding Latin American unity.

The situation is now especially favorable: There is a democratic renewal in Uruguay and Argentina. In Bolivia democracy is facing difficulties, and the same is happening in other Latin American countries. There have been elections in Central America, relatively improving this region's political situation. All this has led to increased communications between the leading chiefs of state of Latin America.

As Uruguayan President Sanguinetti has told me, never before have communications been more fluid and frequent among the leaders of our nations. I recalled just a while ago that Cuba and Colombia have not yet reestablished diplomatic relations by mutual agreement. They have not done so because these relations would be -- and you lawmakers are well aware of this -- vulnerable under the Colombian status quo. However, these two countries have maintained frequent contacts through Presidents Betancur and Fidel Castro. These contacts are a sign of what is happening in Latin America. I can give another example by mentioning the telephone conversation that took place yesterday between Presidents Sanguinetti and Cerezo. All this means there are many conditions that are favorable to our union and are making it necessary.

In the midst of all this there are circumstances regarding which Cuba's position must be taken into account: In view of our geographic position we are indirectly involved and compelled to participate in anything that has to do with the Central American process.

In order to provide a picture of Central America's status quo and its prospects I would like to say a few things. To the controlled information of the international news media -- that is news agencies and radio and television stations in the hands of multinational corporations in many countries -- we must add the information supplied by U.S. organizations that provide a false picture of Cuba's current attitude toward Latin America.

Cuba is made to appear as wanting to increase the socialization of Latin America. As I told some of the people I talked to yesterday, I would like to make it clear that we do not oppose a process of socialist maturity in some if all Latin American countries. If we had Aladdin's lamp we would undoubtedly ask the giant genie to implement socialism, but we all know that is impossible. The Cubans do not have access to such formulas.

Thus, we must face reality as it is and reality tells us that socialism is not at hand. The important thing for Latin America as a whole is not an immediate implementation of socialist formulas but the need for a joint defense, the need to reaffirm Latin America's identity, and the need to strengthen the democracy that is desired more and more by the people. Thus, Lincoln's old saying that the rights are for the people and by the people is still in effect and whenver these rights are nonexistent, even if it happens in a representative democracy, this democracy is merely a charade.

We never had trouble signing democratic agreements at different Latin American forums because we believe the term democracy is as complete as any other. We do not wish to say it is the most complete because we do not want to hurt feelings, but there is a perfect democracy in Cuba where the people enjoy free and absolute determination and collective domain over their own interests. Based on this principle, we are committed to the Latin American reality that we want to build as a process of democratic recovery and structural transformation without taking a determined direction, in order to realize the true potential of Latin America.

A different society exists here; this is not a country that can speak with experience about these matters. [sentence as published] However, we all know that due to the structure of the national incomes in Latin American countries, 70 to 80 percent of the people live below the poverty line and do not participate in the so-called development, that is not really development but simply the growth of the upper classes, which constitute 15 to 20 percent of the whole population, through the transationalization of the economy and the decrease of popular participation.

Structural changes -- and on this we have a very clear position -- as well as agrarian reforms must be undertaken in Latin America to meet the needs of the continent's poor, not only for human and political reasons but for economic reasons as well. As long as the Latin American markets remain abroad, the region will not be able to develop. Only when our domestic markets start acting as consumers, can the necessary economic dynamics be attained.

Latin America will then be able to undertake its integration plans within this context. Integration for exportation is useful, but it is not the sort of integration we need. The sort of integration we need for our exports, for our products, for our people, is that which will allow us to fully develop the nonexploited materia resources of Latin America.

We firmly believe, that within this region, the negotiating process should prevail over that of confrontation. Regarding this aspect, we must say that this so-called confrontation process is artificial. If U.S. influence were prevented, there would be no such confrontation. There is no real confrontation between Nicaragua and the countries that surround it -- that is, among Nicaragua and Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, or Guatemala. The confrontation exists because of foreign presence. We must not conceal this circumstance, because if we do so, like Jose Marti used to say, we would be responsible. U.S. presence, with its aid to the contras and its pressure exerted from abroad, is keeping alive a potential conflict that should not exist.

Changing the subject, we have military advisers who are helping the Nicaraguans organize their troops and handle the military resources they are receiving. Nicaraguan President Ortega has clearly said so: There are about 800 and not thousands of military personnel there. When General Haig said that 3,000 new troops arrived in Nicaragua I threatened him by saying that if he continued saying such things we would publish the names and surnames of the 3,000 teachers -- 80 percent of whom were women -- who went to Nicaragua as well as the list of schools where they lived and taught, and their addresses in Cuba. We have never had more than 800 Armed Forces and Interior Ministry personnel there. That is the total number of our advisers.

Regarding the civilian help, we have had more than 3,000 because there were some thousands of teachers. I can assure you that the number varies with the months. This is continuous and diversified help in which the number of participants can range from 550 to 650. This is the ammount that marks our presence.

This Cuban presence is at the disposal of the requirements of the discussion of the Central American problems and of Nicaraguan decisions. I mean to say that we are not committed to stay in Nicaragua permanently.

If the peace debates for Central America conclude that we must withdraw our military advisers, we will do so immediately. We will sign such an agreement. If it is also concluded that the civilian help should also be withdrawn -- be they medical doctors, engineers, agricultural or sugar experts -- Cuba will also accept this decision because we do not have any interest other than to simply help the Nicaraguan brothers.

We are not interested in conducting revolutions for anyone, because we are totally convinced that people carry out their own revolutions. Exported or imported revolutions do not exist, they may be temporary but never permanent. [sentence as published] We are against exporting revolutions to Latin America or any other part of the world. Therefore, these are the bases of our relations and -- although it might be unnecessary, it is convenient to repeat it -- we are not speaking on anyone's behalf.

We are convinced that the Central American conflict has not stemmed from an alleged Soviet imperialism, an anachronism still used in Latin America. The Soviet Union has no desire to meddle in Latin American affairs or to create conflicts there. Knowing the Soviet leaders and their policy, we know that they would be very happy if they could be relieved of the military cooperation commitment, as far as providing weapons is concerned, and if the process of reaching an overall international agreement could be accelerated. This is what interests them most, because they subordinate everything to the international process of mankind, to an agreement of peace, of understanding with the United States, the other superpower capable of conducting, with the Soviets, a nuclear war which could result from their confrontations.

We will never become instruments of anyone in America. This must be taken into account, and although it is not necessary to reiterate this, it is good to remember it once in a while.

What is our current view of the Central American problem? We think there are reasons for moderate optimism after the latest events. We must confess that a few weeks ago we were terribly worried about the very well handled international propaganda of the enemies of the Central American and Latin American cause that established that 6 June was the deadline for the mediation of the Contadora Group. There was the risk that should that idea be disseminated, as a political reality, the Central American countries would meet on 6 June to know which country would sign the document and which would not. And if one country, such as Nicaragua, does not sign that document, because there are valid reasons for not doing so, because the Central American interests have not been consolidated, the role of the Contadora Group would end. This would mean submitting both Central America and Latin America to aggressive, dominant, unilateral decisions of the Reagan administration, which naturally will lead to an even greater administration.

We have stated several times that we could not understand Latin American indifference regarding what could be taken as its own future, and not just that of Central America. Fortunately it is not so. Arriving in Uruguay, I was very pleased to know that President Sanguinetti had stated -- in agreement with our opinion -- that the date of 6 June could be taken as something desired but not non-negotiable.

The negotiations have resumed, and Nicaragua has presented its final proposal -- although negotiable -- of analysis of the third part of the Contadora Act, an aspect not yet agreed upon as far as level of weapons and military maneuvers are concerned.

We know that this has caused an unexpected surprise in some Central American and international circles, because Nicaragua has rightly stated that it will not accept disarmament. What must we understand by accepting disarmament? I said a few days ago that if Cuba were told to maintain a level of armament appropriate to the gross domestic product, the number of inhabitants, and its geography, we would be forces not to accept this proposal because our country has not armed itself for a confrontation with any Latin American country, whether neighbors or not, although at this moment we may have some political contradictions with some of them, contradictions that cannot be settled until their own situations are solved.

It is not the Latin American situation but the United States that worries us and prompts us to maintain a certain level of armaments. This was our fear before, and still holds more than ever. Our armament level has tripled since 1980, from the moment when President Reagan, General Haig, as secretary of state, Shultz who, although he looks likfe a pigeon, has claws like a hawk, and Defense Secretary Weinberger have systematically threatened our country and stated that they could not admit the reality of the Cuban revolution and that they could not be committed to not using military force against Cuba.

President Reagan has said more than once that former President Roosevelt stated that no president should say the word "never." We must explain that Roosevelt gave that advice in a different context and in a different situation. We feel that no president should even think of attacking one of his neghbors. This is forbidden by international law. Military intervention is something expressly prohibited by the UN Charter. In this regard there are many international laws that would make the approval of a U.S. invasion of Cuba impossible. However, the U.S. President says that he cannot commit himself to not invading Cuba, as if it were part of his international rights. As President, he has stated that he cannot be committed to not invading Cuba. Thus, our country is prepared for a possible invasion, joining the military defense which is provided by our armed and revolutionary forces with the revolutionary forces of the reserves, which amount to more than 1.5 million citizens, especially women, given the fact that moist men have been fully absorbed by the Armed Forces. These reserves are the militia of territorial troops, and when we implemented the military preparation of our Armed Forces. These reserves are the militia of territorial troops, and when we implemented the military preparation of our Armed Forces, some initiatives emerged allowing us to transform a possible conventional war into a war involving all the people."

Thus, in Cuba now, old men, men and women of all ages and even children know what they have to do -- not because we are supplying to them but because we are preparing them for an air and military aggression by supplying them with defense and protection. Thus, we have prepared our people for an air raid or an invasion of our coasts. We have such levels of armaments because of the United States. The same thing happens with Nicaragua, where there is an adequate level of arms to cope with an aggression that has been predicted, announced, and reiterated. There is no point for Costa Rica to equal the number of arms possessed by Nicaragua because the Costa Rican police would not be capable of invading Nicaragua. Furthermore, Nicaragua is not worried about this but about something else. Nicaragua is not even worried about the joint efforts by the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] which, to a certain extent, could pose a threat to Nicaragua. Not even this worries Nicaragua. This has not been stated by Nicaragua but by you.

What is of concern is the other point, and this is the reason for seeking an adequate level of armament. The projections presented by Nicaragua serve as a basis for holding negotiations which will permit the Contadora process to continue.

I feel it is a very auspicious fact that the Central American presidents who met in Esquipula managed to put together the declaration known to all of us and published by today's press stating several important things: First, a decision to continue with Contadora. Second, the evidence that Contadora has set 6 June -- as mentioned by the Uruguayan president -- as a basic but not final deadline. The negotiations will continue if there is no chance -- as seems to be the case -- of achieving complete agreement. Negotiations among the countries of the Contadora Group and their plenipotentiaries will continue in Panama over the next few days. Third, periodic presidential meetings are being established as part of the management of Latin American affairs. In my opinion, face-to-face meetings on an equal footing among the heads of state of the Central American nations are very important because they create possibilities such as those created during the Esquipula meeting itself.

It seems it was not easy drawing up the declaration because there were conflicting opinions. Despite contradictions amojng the presidents, a declaration was issued and there was enough will to reconcile. Lastly, the creation of a Central American parliament and its establishment through a free, direct, and secret vote, as is the case with the European Parliament, was confirmed. This is very imporatant. In principle, this has not been unanimous standard. However, in our opinion this will demonstrate many things because it will show who is who in Central America and who are the most representative forces. This is valid for the negotiations that will be conducted.

At this different juncture we believe that Latin America should participate not only through Contadora or the Contadora Support Group -- by the way, I want to emphasize the Uruguayan participation in the Support Group because of its meaning. All Latin America should participate in order to force negotiations -- not only concerning Central America -- because the obvious U.S. aggression against Nicaragua should be totally eliminated. The Reagan administration should not only be forced to discontinue its assistance to the "contras" but it should also be forced into entering a nonaggression commitment. Without such a commitment, the Central American situation will be blemished from the very start. A possible agreement or a valid signing of the final agreement will not succeed unless such a commitment is achieved. To achieve such a goal, all Latin America must participate through a joint effort to outline a Latin American position.

Such a position is important because it has a bearing on the European position. The Europeans would not let themselves be dragged so easily in their projections toward negotiated solutions in Latin America should the Latin American presence and activity in the search for such a solution be lacking. Not only the governments but the social democratic and christian democratic forces, which have been helping in various ways to work out a negotiated solution for Central America, would not act with the same decision if Latin America is not present.

Everthing that is done by Latin America and Europe has a direct effect on the U.S Congress and on U.S. public opinion. Reagan is a bit insensitive to world public opinion; he is a petty town politician. He wants to dominate the world but he heeds his fellow-citizens. He is sensitive to U.S. public opinion, which is reflected in U.S Government-Congress relations.

In the last couple of days, I have reasserted a fact that Uruguayan legislators already know: Over 70 percent of the U.S. population is categorically opposed to what it believes is Nicaraguan communism -- which shows how misinformed the public is. However, 75 percent of U.S. public opinion, which consequently also encompasses part of the previous 70 percent, has clearly stated that it opposes a U.S. invasion of Central America. This is a very important opinion that Reagan cannot ignore. Moreover, if this opinion has U.S. congressional support and the international support that has been granted to the proposal to achieve a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, Reagan would be effectively held back by this international and U.S. pressure.

The U.S. Congress is about to issue a decision regarding the aid to be granted to the counterrevolutionaries. I believe that whatever the decision is, it will be against the policy supported by those who want the U.S. Congress to directly aid the military actions of the counterrevolutionaries by granting $100 million and another $70 million in aid.

I believe that all Uruguayan legislators have seen the ambiguity of U.S. official policy in this regard. While Habib was touring Latin American countries, with the apparent support of the U.S. Administration, the true opinion of the Reagan administration came out through the statement made by Larry Speakes in his capacity as White House spokesman regarding the Pentagon document, which although unofficial, reflects the position upheld by the White House; and through the statement made by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is one of the ideologues best like by Reagan. During my stay in Uruguay I have been informed of something I do not like at all. That is, Kirkpatrick may be the running mate of Vice President Bush in his almost certain bid for the presidency in the 1988 campaign.

Therefore, the true Reagan administration position is clearly defined in this regard. Just today, the White House has imposed some conditions making it clear that unless the administration's requirements -- which amount to the unconditional surrender of Nicaragua -- are met no agreement will be possible. We believe that this will not occur. We believe that Nicaragua will fight to the end to defend its rights at all costs. We also know that Latin America will grant all its moral support to Nicaragua in its fight for its rights.

I can assert that the important thing for us is to take part in this increasing Latin American integration trend. I believe that my visit to Uruguay has been extraordinarily satisfactory and a sign of this continental unity. We all know that Uruguay and Cuba have different points of view, and these have been clearly noted by the Uruguayan president from the very beginning and the start of our relations. I believe that we should not force any agreement. At any rate, just as Mr. Sanguinetti noted yesterday when he reviewed the present situation, the important thing is that during our talks, there were more agreements than originally thought. Cuba and Uruguay maintain fluid relations and this has been confirmed by President Sanguinetti, by Vice President Tarigo, by Foreign Minister Iglesias, and by the representatives of the different Uruguayan political groups. The warmth with which I have been welcomed also relfects this.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PY050123 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 4

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Cuban deputy foreign minister, and Alberto Rodriguez Nin, Uruguayan acting foreign minister, yesterday signed a trade agreement between Cuba and Uruguay. The ceremony was held at the Foreign Ministry and was attended by the two diplomats and their respective advisers.

The document says that the two countries are "interested in economic cooperation and trade, based on the principles of national sovereignty and independence and equality of mutual rights and benefits, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the spirit of Latin American integration." The agreement says that the two nations will grant each other most-favored-nation status regarding: a) customs fees and other taxes on exports and imports; and b) regulations and practices pertaining to import and export operations.

The document establishes that the agreement's provisions will be implemented and its execution will be coordinated through a Joint Foreign Trade Commission that will alternately meet in Havana and Montevideo. The commission will also hear recommendations and adopt procedures to develop bilateral trade. This trade agreement will be valid for 3 years and, unless otherwise determined, it will be automatically extended for 1-year periods.

SANGUINETTI MEETS ARMY CHIEF, OFFICERS 28 MAY

PY291740 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] During a meeting held last night with Army Commander in Chief Hugo Medina and senior active-duty Army officers, President Julio Maria Snaguinetti reaffirmed the guidelines followed by his government regarding the Armed Forces. The meeting was held at the (Cortijo Videla), a military facility located on the outskirts of Montevideo.

Presidential sources have said that some alarming speculative reports engendered by the meeting are completely unfounded. They added that Sanguinetti discussed with the senior Army officers the role the Armed Forces must play in the country's democratic life. Although military officers view with concern some court proceedings regarding cases that occurred under the de facto government, this concern will in no way cause them to break military discipline, the sources said.

Sanguinetti's meeting with the Army officers was held 6 days after he made five changes in the Army leadership. As is known, in a decree countersigned by Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino, Sanguinetti appointed General Juan Antonio Zerpa director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service, SIFA, and Gen Washington Varela director of the military school. These two changes, which were the two most important ones made on 23 May, entailed an exchange of posts between Zerpa and Varela. The other three changes affected Generals Hector Alvarez, Jose Maria Rivero, and Daniel Legnani. Alvarez was appointed general services director at the Defense Ministry; Rivero, director of the Military Institute of Advanced Studies, IMES; and Legnani, deputy director of the Inter-American Defense College in Washington. It has been reported that two more changes will be made: General Angel Barrios, commander of the 4th Army, will be appointed military attache at the Uruguayan Embassy in the United States; and Rear Admiral Jorge Fernandez, the national naval prefect, will serve on the Inter-American Defense Board.

LIBYAN ENVOY DISCUSSES LUSINCHI MEETING

PA050100 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 27 May 86 p D 4

[Interview with Ibrahim Abou Gezan [as published], "special envoy" of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, following his meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the Miraflores Palace in Caracas, by unidentified reporter; on 26 May]

[Text] [EL NACIONAL] What did you talk about with the president?

[Abou Gezan] We have given the president a message from revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi regarding the basic reasons for the latest U.S. attack on our country and the role our country is playing in Africa, Asia, and the Arab world. We have also told the president of our desire to increase cooperation and collaboration between Libya and Venezuela. These are the points I have discussed with the president.

[EL NACIONAL] What did the president have to say?

[Abou Gezan] The president truly understands the issues. He is an excellent person, and I am completely satisfied with the meeting. He understands our country's government. He knows a great deal about the events taking place in that area, and we have exchanged points of view on different topics.

[EL NACIONAL] Did you talk about the Libyan peoples houses [casas populares] which until a short time ago were being built in Venezuela?

[Abou Gezan] No.

[EL NACIONAL] Has your government evaluated the damage caused by the bombings?

[Abou Gezan] We have evaluated the damage caused by the bombings, but we can tell you more about that in a press conference that will be held at the end of this visit.

[EL NACIONAL] What can you say about the accusations that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Government are promoting terrorism in the world?

[Abou Gezan] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is an honest, revolutionary person, but as you all know, he is subject to a very powerful Western manipulation of information. For example, has Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gone to U.S. coasts or to the Gulf of Mexico? Has he bombed the White House? Has he killed or murdered the sons of the U.S. President? True terrorism has its headquarters, its base, there in North America, and we regret that it is extending to other parts of the world.

[EL NACIONAL] Therefore, does Libya accuse the United States of promoting terrorism?

[Abou Gezan] The United States organizes official terrorism. It not only sponsors and finances it; it also organizes it.

FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS CLAIM TO LOS MONJES

PA031249 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has reaffirmed that Venezuela will continue exercising its sovereignty over Los Monjes as long as it exists as a state, in other words, forever, and that our country is observing the development of events in this area calmly and serenely.

[Begin recording] We are convinced that the political leadership of each of the two countries has as ever-increasing responsibility and should know that to ignore provocation, even if it is considered baseless, could be a deplorable mistake. [end recording]

The foreign minister maintains that the draft amendment drawn up by Colombian Security Council Magistrate Jorge Valencia Arango is considered by the Venezuelan Governemnt to be an absurd maneuver that lacks seriousness, but it has to be viewed by our country with extreme care, as history is full of absurd cases that have deplorable consequences. Consalvi added that these initiatives, which have no other purpose than to create problems between Colombia and Venezuela, will not be endorsed by the leaders who are in charge of relations with our country. When the interior [as heard] minister was asked about the possibility of restarting talks with the neighboring country about the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute, he replied that it would be a mistake to anticipate or guess what will happen in the future, and that in that case, Venezuela maintains a particular position regarding the present circumstances.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO -- The National Bank of Foreign Trade of Mexico Bangomex, has granted a $10-million line of credit to the Mercantile Bank of Venezuela to finance imports of Mexican products into Venezuela. Mexican Ambassador to Venezuela Dr Jesus Puente Leyva and Dr Guillermo Villar, executive vice president of the Mercantile Bank of Venezuela, signed the agreement in Caracas. Venezuela and Mexico also signed an agreement for preferential tariffs for some 350 products from Mexico and Venezuela, which would allow an increase in the foreign trade between the two countries. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 May 86 p B-2 PA]

COMPTROLLER, MAGISTRATES APPOINTED -- During a regular session last night, the Venezuelan Congress appointed Jose Ramon Medina as the new comptroller general. In addition, the congress swore in five new members of the Venezuelan Supreme Court of Justice: Jose Agustin Mendez, Cipriano Heredia Angulo, Gonzalo Rodriguez Corro, and Roberto Yepes Boscan. The fifth member, Carlos Trejo Padilla, was not present to participate in the formal ceremony. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 May 86 p D-1 PA]

SUCRE GOVERNOR RESIGNS -- Sucre Governor Fidel Alfonso Rios resigned today. The minister of interior relations made this announcement at Miraflores Palace and added that he will be replaced by Emery Mata Millan. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 28 May 86 PA]

PALACIO CITES REAGAN SUPPORT FOR MEXICO

FL032115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Jose Carreno, correspondent]

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Ronald Reagan has accepted that the United States and Mexico are different countries and during his meeting with a Mexican delegation he expressed a willingness aimed at reestablishing relations between the two countries, Senator Antonio Riva Palacio said here today.

In a brief chat with NOTIMEX, following a 20-minute meeting between the U.S. head of state and the group of parliament members he heads, Riva Palacio said he feels that what has been said and will continue to be said should be dismissed as a motive of unpleasantness after hearing Reagan's remarks.

The Mexican senator underscored that Reagan's comments -- which expressed U.S. support for the Mexican Government and the importance of bilateral cooperation -- tend to favor understanding relations by acknowledging that the two coutries have different but democratic systems.

POLITICAL PARTIES NOTE DETERIORATING U.S. RELATIONS

FL032006 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican political parties have rejected U.S. proposals for indiscriminate economic liberation and warned that Mexican-U.S. relations relations have become cool. Legislators and leaders from the governing PRI as well as representatives from left-wing parties have condemned the shameless U.S. intervention in affairs that involve only Mexicans.

The official spokesman and deputy of the conservative National Action Party (PAN) said his party supports foreign investment. Nevertheless, he said he is against U.S. attempts to dictate the national economy.

For his part, Jesus Salazar Toledano, PRI leader in Mexico City, agreed with PRI deputies Jesus Murillo Karam and Antonio Tenorio Adams in rejecting the statements and pretentions made by U.S. legislators, because not only were they expressed with arrogance and prepotency but they were profoundly antagonistic to the Mexican Revolution.

Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, international relations secretary from the opposition Workers' Socialist Party (PST), agreed with spokesmen from the Mexican Workers' Party (PMT) and the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT) who said the statements made by U.S. legislators at the interparliamentary meeting reflect President Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy. They pointed out that relations between the two countries are deteriorating and the future will be difficult.

U.S. OVERSTEPS 'BOUNDS OF FRIENDSHIP, RESPECT'

F1031146 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The 26th Mexican-U.S. interparliamentary meeting was fruitful because it made clear that Mexican sovereignty is not for sale, Mexican Senator Victor Manzanilla Shaffer said today.

He added that the Mexican position during the meeting was the proper one to take because the United States must understand that the nation's principles and interests are not negotiable.

He reiterated that Mexico is a friendly country and should be so considered by its northern neighbor, rather than as the present U.S. Government wishes to see other nations: without equality and without justice.

Manzanilla Shaffer said the United States has overstepped the bounds of friendship, respect, and dignity toward Mexico, which is why there has been friction in the bilateral relations between the two countries.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES SOVEREIGNTY, INVESTMENT

PA032008 Mexico City XDHF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In Sonora, President Miguel De la Madrid has said that we will defend the country's lofty interests firmly and proudly. We will not change our laws, he said, or accept foreign suggestions. He analyzed the effects of the crisis and stressed that we will overcome it with work, production, and growth, without stifling the productive apparatus.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] This brief but busy work visit to Sonora State encourages me in my profound conviction that Mexico is bigger than its problems and that our nation's basic strength lies in the work of its inhabitants.

We will defend our sovereignty and strengthen our independence to the extent that each individual fulfills his duty and assumes his responsibility. Independence and sovereignty are not defended with speeches. They are strengthened with work and production. [applause]

We will always know how to keep our foreign policy in line with the country's lofty interests and we will defend it firmly and proudly. However, there is no doubt that our independence and sovereignty will be achieved in the internal front to the extent that we continue to draft and implement our national project decisively and firmly.

There is no doubt that we are still going through difficult times. Regarding the drop in oil prices, it has represented a loss of approximately one-third of what we export and almost 12 percent of the public revenues in a single year.

These are blows of fate that will not bend us. We are determined to overcome these difficulties. Anxiety cannot be an attitude of Mexicans. It is not. However, we are going to overcome the crisis not simply by adapting ourselves to the difficulties or by enduring the consequences with fatalistic spirit. We are going to overcome the crisis through growth, not through stagnation.

We are going to continue fighting inflation, but without frustrating development. We are going to meet our financial obligations in accordance with the country's real ability to pay, [applause] without stifling our national productive apparatus.

We must make our creditors understand that we can maintain and even increase this ability to pay -- and thus benefit their interests -- only to the extent that Mexico is allowed to continue to grow. Neither dead or bankrupt clients can pay their bills [No hay pagadores muertos ni clientes quebrados].

Mexico first announced, early in my administration, that we do not feel the economic crisis is a circumstantial matter. We have not even attempted to point to external factors as the only reasons for our difficulties. We know very well that there are internal causes contributing to them; thus, we know that much of the responsibility is ours. We do not intend to transfer our responsibility abroad. However, we have announced that this crisis, which is a combination of circumstantial and structural factors, will be tackled through economic reorganization accompanied by structural changes. We began to use this expression, structural change, in December 1982. In fact, the platform of the party that took me to office already pointed to the need for structural changes.

Democracy in Mexico will develop and become perfect to the extent that Mexicans maintain power as a commitment made to the majorities. Democracy cannot be obtained in Mexico with an alleged alternation of power with the majorities ruling for a while and then the oligarchies for another while. [applause]

To improve and strengthen the state is also a structural reform, eliminating bad habits and demanding efficiency and productivity from managers and workers in the enterprises. But it must be understood that structural changes, within the size and quality of the state apparatus, will never, never, never eliminate the control by the Mexican State -- which is no other than the Mexicans' social and political organization -- over those strategic enterprises without whose control we would be at the mercy of foreign minority interests. [applause]

That which is not strategic or priority will continue to be liquidated, sold, or removed from the state's responsibility in favor of the social and private sectors. We will implement the structural reform and will continue to implement it to place the Mexican economy, in a more efficient way,, in international trade. But this trade opening is not aimed at ceasing, suddenly and radically, the protection of Mexican businessmen who were forged by the Mexican Revolution. [applause]

We accept foreign investments. We accept them when they subject themselves to our laws and sovereignty and when they support the priorities of the economic policy we draw up. We are not willing to change our laws to please foreign powers. Regarding foreign investments, we will continue to do what we want inside the country.

I think it is good that we are spoken to clearly. I think it is good that we also speak clearly. Relations among nations can be maintained only with dignity. They can be maintained only with dignity. Let it be known that in times of scarcity we have more than enough dignity. [applause]

We are a strong, optimistic, and hard-working people. We have a good sense of humor even when we have to face difficulties. For this reason, a government by the people, with the people, and for the people will continue to be my basic commitment with Mexico. We will take the necessary measures, regardless of their harshness, without any haste or nervousness, but in a timely fashion.

There are no magic decisions. The situation is complex. We will continue to seek our decisions and apply them decisively and firmly. We will continue to govern through a concerted effort.

Our potential is great. It is the people's work. For this reason, no Mexican should stay behind in the struggle for a great nation. At this time, to lead Mexico is a task that does not overwhelm me or force my enthusiasm to decrease because I am ruling a people with clear minds, a people who know what they want, and a people who will not bend at the sight of adversity. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

U.S. ACKNOWLEDGE OF DRUG CO-RESPONSIBILITY

PA041419 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio has said that the U.S. Congress acknowledged that Mexico and the United States are co-responsbile in the drug trafficking problem. He said this upon the arrival of the Mexican delegation that participated in the 26h inter-parliamentary meeting.

[Begin recording] The drug trafficking issue, which was one of the deepest differences at the onset of the meeting, was overcome with agreements and the establishment of a mixed commission that will certainly find solutions to the drug trafficking problem with the mutual collaboration between the two countries.

I believe that the acknowledge of the fact Mexico is not the only side to blame of the drug trafficking problem as has been stated, but that it is a responsibility shared by the two countries, was the main conclusion reached at the meeting [end recording]

He pointed out that there were several differing positions during the meeting, but legislators from the two countries realized that each legislator is entitled to his own viewpoint. Antonio Riva Palacio said that President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress placed relations between the two countries in the right perspective.

MAN ARRESTED, ACCUSED OF KILLING PILOT, DEA AGENT

PA040417 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Judicial Police agents have arrested Sergio Espino Verdin in the northern part of Mexico. Espino Verdin was chief of the body guards of the drug trafficker Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, alias, Don Neto. Espino Verdin was present and participated in the kidnapping and killing of the Mexican pilot Alfredo Zavala, and of the DEA agent Enrique Camarena Salazar. Espino was charged with first degree murder and kidnapping, among other charges at the northern district penal court.

SALES OF NONPETROLEUM PRODUCTS UP 28 PERCENT

FL041852 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1640 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- During the first quarter of this year, the sale of nonpetroleum products increased 28 percent, Mexican Secretary of Finance and Credit Jesus Silva Herzog announced during the presentation of the exporters' manual. [not further identified] Silva Herzong underscored the fact that exports are still too low, for which reason Mexico will continue to promote exports.

The Secretary of Finance said that the only source of foreign exchange during the next 10 years will be the export of nonpetroleum products, for which reason financial support to encourage foreign trade is a priority for the present. He said the government has assigned $4 billion this year to this activity.

He said it will no longer be possible to have easy access to foreign credits while acknowledging that both loans and the sales of petroleum products had made it possible for Mexico to finance the accelerated increase in imports needed for development and for meeting its international obligations.

The exporters' manual was presented by the director of the Confia bank, Ezequiel Padilla, who urged exporters to fight to make the Mexican economy more efficient for international trade.

The president of the Mexican Association of Importers and Exporters, Jorge Barbara Zetina, said that the task of promoting exports includes taking measures such as the acquisition of equipment, achieving adequate production, and acquiring technology to be able to participate in international markets with competitive products.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SEYCHELLES -- Mexico today established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Seychelles, which is formed by a group of islands on the Indian Ocean north of Madagascar, the Foreign Secretariat has announced. In a brief communique, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that prompted by a desire to contribute to the development of cooperation and understanding between the peoples of their respective countries, the Government of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Seychelles have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Jun 86 FL]

NEW ENVOY TO ITALY -- Rome, 27 May (EFE) -- Octavio Rivero Serrano, new Mexican ambassador to Italy, presented his credentials today to Italian President Fracesco Cossiga. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 May 86 p 12 PA]

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS -- During the first quarter of this year, Mexico paid $2,272 billion in foreign debt service. The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has reported to the Congress that this payment is made up of $1.453 billion paid in interest and $819 million in amortization of the principal. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 86 PA]

DELVALLE ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA031533 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0001 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] During an impromptu news conference held after the installation of the tripartite commission for the study of alternatives for the Panama Canal, President Eric Delvalle assessed the work done in the first few months of this year.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I think that everything has been very positive. We have been making progress with several economic measures. These measures were needed to pull the economy out of its stagnation. We are making progress and will continue to implement all the measures the country needs whether they are popular or not.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you make any changes in your cabinet?

[Delvalle] Not for the time being. [end recording]

Referring to remarks made by Msgr McGrath at the eucharistic event, he said:

[Begin recording] I think that they were statements that contribute to peace and welfare. He said that no one holds the truth. Let's hope that all Panamanians find in these words a good reason to become united in the search for a better future for those Panamanians who do not have honest and good jobs. We also wish for prosperity in every home. [end recording]

CRITICA NEWSMAN FINED; DIRECTOR REPRIMANDED

PA041619 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 18a

[Article by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Yesterday Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon levied a $2,500-fine on newspaper CRITICA's Chief Editor Carlos J. Nunez and reprimanded that newspaper's [acting] director, Jose Gonzalez. Resolution No 101, issued by the Government and Justice Ministry against Carlos J. Nunez, stated that despite the fact that he was notified in accordance with the law, this citizen did not appear before the ministry's Media Directorate to present proof regarding the veracity of an article which was published under his responsibility. The article was titled: "Fraudulently, He Used the Name of a Judge; Luis Vallarino Not Allowed To Leave the Country." Therefore, the Media directorate decided to sanction him with a $2,500-fine.

Also, Government and Justice Minister Chiari de Leon sent a letter to the CRITICA acting director Jose A. Gonzalez. Chiari stated that despite his appeal for calmness, reflection, and mutual respect among citizens, "unfortunately" the 31 May edition of that newspaper printed an item in the "Scoops, Politicians, Protests, Analysis, Etc" column against a well known opposition figure, "falling into dangerous and unchecked libertinism." The minister asked the CRITICA director to "omit news, caricatures, or items offensive to the dignity of people and to therefore engage in constructive journalism and move away from sowing rancor."

He warned that "we are not going to tolerate abuses by people who shield themselves, claiming that they are exercising their freedom of expression in order to engage in campaigns to discredit individuals and institutions, thus falling into dangerous and unchecked libertinism."

The minister reiterated that "since taking office, we have made constant appeals for calmness and reflection based on good faith and regardless of any political, ideological, or personal banners or stances." "We are firmly determined to properly clean up [adecentar] and regulate our country's news media so that there will be serious and responsible journalism. This journalism must not only comply with the written law, but it must also comply with deep ethical principles so as to avoid deforming the free exercise of journalism and striving to enhance that noble profession," the government and justice minister added.

BRIEFS

NEW BOLIVIAN, TURKISH ENVOYS -- New Bolivian Ambassador Samuel Gallardo Lozada and Turkish envoy Ahmet Asim Akyamac presented their credentials this week to President Eric Arturo Delvalle, in ceremonies held at the Presidential Palace. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 1 PA]

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- After serving as Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama for 26 months, Guillermo Suarez Rivas visited the presidential palace to say good-bye to Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 6 A PA]

SOVIET SCHOLAR VISITS -- Viktor Vol'skiy, director of the Latin America Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, paid a courtesy call to Panama University Rector Ceferino Sanchez. Other university officials were present at the meeting. During his stay in Panama Vol'skiy also gave television and radio interviews and various lectures in his field and on the development of nuclear energy. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 7 B PA]

NEW MAGAZINE -- A new magazine called 30 DIAS has begun to circulate. The magazine's president is Juan Velasquez, and the editor is Luis Delgado. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS ON CONTADORA MEETING; MADRIGAL TO ATTEND

PA041400 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Costa Rican delegation that will attend the meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups on 6 June will be led by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal. The delegation also includes Alvaro Antillon, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and Patricia Duran, who has been dealing with everything involving the regional peace process. Foreign Ministry sources confirmed that Madrigal will leave for Panama City on Thursday afternoon.

Although the Contadora and Support Groups set 6 June as the date for signing the Central American peace and cooperation docuemnt, the Costa Rican Government thinks it will be impossible to achieve this. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez told a group of U.S. congressmen with whom he met yesterday morning that so long as Nicaragua does not move toward a real democratization, peace will not be possible in the region.

The president also said that it is very unlikely that the peace document will be signed on Friday, because the chapter on security is still pending negotiation. In view of the difficulties that have emerged in the negotiation of the peace document, President Arias believes it would be advisable to postpone the signing of the document for 2 months. Nevertheless, he said that the Costa Rican delegation is not taking this proposal to the Contadora Group meeting, although he added that this possibility should be discussed in order to conclude the still pending negotiations. If it is not signed on 6 June, I think we should think about a couple more months so that we can reach agreement, because it is not easy to gather all the foreign ministers who need to attend the meetings, Arias said.

The Costa Rican position at the Contadora Group meeting, which will be attended by Support Group and Central American foreign ministers, will be to insist on the verification and control mechanisms in the peace document. The government believes that the necessary instruments must be established to verify the progress of the democratization process. Therefore, a calendar or timetable must be established on this. The Costa Rican Government believes in and will insist that progress in the area of democratization is essential to achieve peace.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR REBEL TALKS

PA050407 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0324 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Government today warned the rebels that it will not permit the arrival in San Salvador of any opposition commission prior to the date which is slated for the third dialogue meeting, to be held at the end of July or during August.

DPA was told this by Jose Roberto Viera, deputy minister for culture and communication and official spokesman for President Jose Napoleon Duarte, reacting to the FMLN-FDR's demand to come to San Salvador (?prior) to the third meeting with the purpose of sounding out the opinion of other Salvadoran sectors.

Viera said: "The president feels this would be only a political and propaganda show that the guerrillas want to mount. The Salvadoran Government will not lend itself to this."

On Tuesday, 3 June, the FDR-FMLN released a four-point communique accepting Duarte's call for a third meeting. It said, however, that a rebel delegation would first come and talk to various sectors. It also said it would negotiate with the intermediary on this. The government said tonight that the FMLN-FDR delegation will come on the day to be established in agreement with the intermediary and that place, time, entry, exit, security, and other mechanisms will be established through coordination with the intermediary, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Viera said in addition that the Salvadoran Government seeks serious talks that will produce positive results in the search for peace. The government does not want to repeat the 30 November 1984 experience of Ayagualo where, according to the Duarte regime, the rebels took the opportunity to "deliver a political harangue."

The official spokesman said that the government is satisfied with the announced participation of Joaquin Villalobos, delegate of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), regarded as the most radical group and which was opposed to the dialogue.

Viera also said that this convocation of a third dialogue meeting has not been announced officially to the Salvadoran church. Viera added that a meeting between President Duarte and Archbishop Rivera y Damas is being prepared and will be held in a few days.

STAND ON CONTADORA, REBEL DIALOGUE NOTED

PA042145 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] This is a last-minute report. The Salvadoran Government does not back the stance the Nicaraguan regime took during the Contadora meeting in Panama City last week. In view of what the Salvadoran Government feels is an intransigent stance by the Nicaraguan Government, the former has decided not to sign the Cantadora Document so long as the Sandinist government does not acknowledge and accept the proposal presented by the other Central American countries -- supported by El Salvador -- to clearly establish in the document a limitation on the possession of weapons and particularly to submit to verification of the presence of foreign advisers and certain types of heavy weapons regarded as offensive. The proposal did include verification of the number of soldiers and other military matters.

We repeat: The Salvadoran Government's position originated with high-level official sources tonight. In addition, other diplomatic sources in San Salvador have said that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican Governments will assume a similar position as the result of the tour that President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, is making through Central America. Habib met with President Duarte and the Armed Forces High Command yesterday. The result of the meeting has not been disclosed to local or international media.

It has also been reported that the FDR-FMLN has accepted the proposal made by Duarte on Sunday for a third round of talks to be held anywhere in the country at the end of July or during August.

The FMLN and FDR guerrillas have accepted Duarte's proposal, included in his speech before the National Congress on 1 June on the occasion of his second anniversary in office. The extensive document issued by the leftist guerrillas and their political arm, the FDR, also says it is impossible to believe that Duarte's proposal is completely serious. The guerrillas argue that about 2 months ago Duarte said if the criminals held responsible for some crimes tried to enter the country -- these were his words -- they would be detained and imprisoned.

FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo said in the past few hours that this radical and sudden change by Duarte is upsetting, and that for this reason his proposal has not been regarded as sufficiently serious. He said, however, that the rebel leaders will come to El Salvador for the third round of talks. On behalf of the FMLN, the leftists will send Commanders Leonel Gonzalez of the People's Liberation Forces and Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army. The two are top FMLN leaders. On behalf of the political sector, the FDR will send Ungo and Vice President Ruben Zamora.

It is not known if the government will accept part of the counter-proposal, which suggests that the leftists plan to arrive at the summit meeting in San Salvador several days in advance to meet with the country's popular, labor, and peasant sectors and learn the true position of El Salvador's majority sectors to establish a national peace consensus. So far the leftist political sectors have said that they propose San Salvador for a dialogue in front of the people so that everyone is informed about the topics to be discussed.

This morning the National Union of Peasant Workers, which also opposes the stance of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers, expressed its full and unconditional support for Duarte's proposal for a third round of talks or negotiations with the leftist guerrillas. Finally, the FMLN and the FDR hope that Duarte makes good on his word to meet with them in the country, particular in San Salvador.

More on Contadora Views

PA042010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid, 4 June (EFE) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte has said that the Contadora document "must become a Latin American institution or a political solution that allows the choice between peace and war and also defends the principles of democracy."

In an interview published today in the Spanish weekly TIEMPO, Duarte acknowledged that even more important than signing the document is complying with the 21 points contained in that document." [quotation marks as received]

The Salvadoran president said: "It is still not certain that Nicaragua will sign the document, which is a compromise of peace that involves accepting the proposed mechanisms of verification and that measures its [Nicaragua's] conduct the same way it measures its neighboring countries'." He added that "to sign the document without these prerequisites constitutes giving the Sandinists a blank check to continue doing as they please, inside the outside their country."

Regarding Nicaragua, Duarte stated that "the Managua government is following a strategy whereby they constantly announce that they are going to be invaded, while they continue exporting revolution."

He stated that he did not concur with the U.S. view that "Nicaragua will be a second Cuba, because Nicaragua is located on the continent and Cuba is not. However, Nicaragua supports the guerrillas in neighboring countries such as El Salvador, giving them havens, training camps, and weapons."

Duarte stressed: "My country's image abroad has often been deliberately misrepresented. However, I was elected four times in recent years during elections where 90 percent of the people voted, in the midst of a war declared by the guerrillas in which several leaders were kidnapped. That did not keep the people from expressing themselves through their ballots."

The Salvadoran president maintained that "we have made daring changes which have not pleased the oligarchy at all." He added that "although the traditional political power, which is heavily concentrated, has not been replaced, as it continues to have the largest concentration of wealth, it has a lot of political backing."

BLANDON RULES OUT SABOTAGE IN DC-6 CRASH

PA032146 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 June 86

[Joel Burgos report]

[Text] General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said today during a press conference that he would grant the FMLN permission to send 24 guerrillas out of the country for medical treatment if the FMLN turns over Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, who was kidnapped in October 1984. Moreover, Gen Blandon added that the DC-6 crash in which 37 Salvadoran Armed Forces members died was an act of sabotage. [as heard]

[Begin Blandon recording] The DC-6 [words indistinct], the motors failed to develop enough power. The crew members [words indistinct] emergency procedure. Apparently, the emergency procedure that had to be followed did not function. This was possibly caused by some human error. As the aviation rule states, the most critical moment of an aircraft is during take-off, so we must add the weather conditions at that time. This is a very windy season. The (?commissions) totally ruled out sabotage in the DC-6 crash. That is the final conclusion that was arrived at, and I am now reporting it you. [end recording]

Regarding the talks proposed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte [with the FMLN], Gen Blandon said that he continues supporting the government of President Duarte. However, he asked that the Constitution be respected.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON DUARTE 1 JUNE SPEECH

PA031609 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are going to refer in an overall and general manner to the state of the nation address by Napoleon Duarte to the Legislative Assembly. We are also going to comment on Duarte's reply to our repeated proposals to hold a third dialogue meeting inside the country. Our fronts will soon issue an official position on the government's reply.

Using rhetoric and juggling figures, Napoleon Duarte tried in his speech to have it clearly understood that his administration has been positive in all aspects: economic, military, foreign policy, human rights, justice, and so forth. However, Duarte's speech is one thing, and the harsh reality that the Salvadoran people live daily is another. That reality is so evident that one does not need to present many arguments to show the demagoguery in Duarte's report. Therefore, we will make general comments about it.

In the economic aspect, Napoleon Duarte spoke about the growth of the economy beginning in 1984. He spoke about an economic improvement, but the reality is that there is no such economic reactivation. The alleged economic growth about which Napleon Duarte spoke is artificial and is based on millions in U.S. aid. The other side of this artificial growth which Duarte did not mention is the real growth of the country's foreign debt. The increase in the foreign debt means poverty and misery for the popular sectors. This situation is worsened by the consequent measures of the IMF, measures that in our country are called the Duartist economic package swindle.

After 2 years of Duartist administration, the result is an increase in the cost of living and increased poverty without any economic reactivation. One must view the distressing picture of the health and education situation in our country to pass judgment on the economic policies of Christian Democracy. Schools without desks, hundreds of schools and health centers closed, a shortage of medicines, etc. -- this is the health and education situation that Duartism has created in the country. It must be pointed out in this regard that Duarte has admitted that his government gives priority to private enterprise, in other words, to the rich. All of the government's efforts, including the package swindle measures, are directed at saving the exploitation system, at paying for the economy of the wealthy's enterprises. If there are any crumbs left, then the government will see if something might be distributed to the workers. That is the real basis of the economic policy of the Duartist regime: to save the exploitation system on the basis of austerity. But even in this Duarte has failed. Due to political reasons, even the wealthy rejected the Duartist economic policy.

As for the international situation, one need only remember the recent, unfortunate South American tour by Duarte. One need only recall the disagreements with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, the huge demonstrations against him in Uruguay, Brazil, and the other countries he visited, and the dramatic humiliations by Brazilian and Argentine legislators. Months earlier Duarte had passed almost unnoticed in his visit to France, and he was received practically in the kitchen in Spain. The only place Duarte is apparently well received sometimes is in the office of warmonger Ronald Reagan. Duarte appears ridiculous when he tries to stand beside such presidents as Raul Alfonsin, [Julio Maria] Sanguinetti, and Alan Garcia. Those presidents maintain a struggle to dignify the relations between the United States and Latin America, while Duarte is the main U.S. puppet in Latin America.

In the past the OAS was the United States and 20 or more puppets. Today the United States has been left alone with two puppets: [Honduran President] Azcona and Duarte. Of the two, Duarte is the worst puppet. This is how Napoleon Duarte is seen internationally, and this is how our people view him.

The greatest cynicism in Duarte's report is found in the parts in which he refers to human rights and the administration of justice. Napoleon Duarte spoke about an improvement in respect for human rights at the same time that the repressive forces have kidnapped several members of the Human Rights Commission and the committees of mothers of political prisoners and missing people. Duarte spoke of an improvement of human rights at a time when thousands of peasants are brutally displaced by the puppet Armed Forces and at a time when dozens of trade union leaders have been imprisoned and tortured. Duarte spoke of an improvement of human rights at a time when there are more than 900 Salvadorans imprisoned without any proof, while the assassin of Msgr Romero is a deputy and was even president of the so-called Legislative Assembly. Very few of Duarte's friends would stand up for Duarte in the human rights area. That is why it is surprising that the San Salvador bishop is the one who saves Duarte, saying that there is an improvement in the human rights area, when in fact government actions have caused the greatest bloodshed in our history.

Regarding the administration of justice, Duarte hypocritically laments that there is no good administration of justice. He laments that the military kidnappers have not been taken to trial, that Msgr Romero's assassin has not been prosecuted, and that the assassins of 60,000 Salvadorans have not been tried. Then why is he president? The truth is that when Duarte took office he signed a blank check on which the Armed Forces wrote in the figure 60,000, with the objective of halting the revolutionary movement. The assassination of Msgr Romero was a fundamental necessity included in the U.S. plans for El Salvador. Those plans are implemented by Napoleon Duarte. Therefore, when D'Aubuisson and his group assassinated Msgr Romero the Duartists gave a sigh of relief. The best illustration of the situation of the administration of justice under the Duartist regime is the fact that while there are more than 900 Salvadorans imprisoned without any proof, Roberto D'Aubuisson, the assassin of Msgr Romero, is free.

In the military aspect, Duarte said that the Armed Forces were able to isolate the FMLN from the Salvadoran people. In this regard, we ask Duarte just one question: If the Armed Forces have isolated us, why has the war been extended from border to border in all 14 departments? We ask Duarte: If we are isolated from the people, why does he accuse all sectors of being linked to the FMLN?

Let us now talk about the Duartist government's reply to the FMLN-FDR's proposals to hold the third dialogue meeting inside the country. We repeat that the official position of our fronts will be issued in due time. However, it is appropriate that we comment on the regime's reasons for finally replying positively to our dialogue proposals. We must first state that Duarte follows the Reagan administration's guidelines. Therefore, Duarte acts on the dialogue issue in accordance with the political needs of the U.S. Government. That is why we have seen so much vacillation and incoherence by Duarte regarding the dialogue.

Let us recall that after the La Palma and Ayagualo meetings Duarte froze the dialogue process. Duarte said that the third meeting should be held abroad. Then he said that there was no room for a dialogue. Then he set an 8-month period for holding it later he launched the proposal of a simultaneous dialogue involving the Nicaraguan mercenaries. Duarte now says that he is willing to hold a meeting within 2 months. Due to so much vacillation and incoherence, Duarte has lost credibility.

Even though each of Duarte's offers for dialogue corresponds to U.S. political maneuvers, our fronts have acted positively, and we have struggled alongside the people for a political solution. Duarte has responded with either evasions or threats of jailing the FMLN-FDR delegations. This shows the lack of real political desire on the part of the government to hold a sincere dialouge.

We believe that the U.S. Administration's reasons for accepting the continuation of the dialogue are basically the following: the deep internal and international deterioration of the regime; and, in the face of their constant defeats, the generalized feeling among the Army's officers that they will not win the war with the FMLN and that negotiation is better than defeat. Another reason is the Duarte government's inability to sign the Contadora Document because it calls for the departure of the North Americans and reductions in the U.S. aid, which would mean the collapse of the Army and the consequent fall of the regime. There is also the Reagan administration's interest in exerting heavy pressure on the Nicaraguan Government so that it will hold a dialogue with the Somozist mercenaries.

However, our fronts have a real desire to find a political solution to the conflict through dialogue and negotiation. Our people know what our position is. We do not recognize the legitimacy of the Duartist government, just as we do not recognize the Constitution, and we are certainly never going to lay down weapons, either before a political solution or as a result of a political solution. We will maintain military power forever. We will go to the dialogue table to debate with the government, which we recognize as the other party to the conflict.

REBELS: DUARTE ADMINISTRATION 'DISASTER'

PA030215 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The following is a program dedicated to informing the Salvadoran workers about the disaster that the 2 years of the Duarte administration have meant for the Yankees. The Duarte government has been characterized by surrender, lies, repression, corruption, and a hungry people. This is a regime on the road to defeat.

An ambitious and megalomaniacal man assumed the Salvadoran Presidency on 1 June 1984. He is convinced that his destiny is to play a privileged role as an arm of U.S. imperialism in Central America.

Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed the Presidency promising economic reactivation, pacification, democracy, a social pact, and a political resolution of the war. The first few months of his administration were enough for Duartism to show what the true plans for El Salvador were.

In 1985 the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] program entered into its first crisis. The people could see clearly that Duarte's policy responds to the foreign policy of the U.S. Government.

Napoleon Duarte is nothing but a local spokesman for the U.S. White House. The actions of the government quickly began to affect the people negatively. The majority of the workers as well as the small and medium-sized enterprise sectors have had to bear the burden of the crisis, which has been aggravated by this government at the service of the big imperialist banks and that acts behind the back of national interests.

Radio Farabundo Marti presents in four chapters a view of the political and military disaster that the 2 years of the Duartist government have represented:

Chapter One is entitled: Two Years of Duartism Have not Produced the Death by Starvation of the Salvadoran People.

The 2 years of the Duarte government have served only to aggravate the misery of the Salvadoran people. Thanks to Duartism, every Salvadoran baby at the moment of his birth owes more than 2,000 colones to the big imperialist banks and enterprises.

In El Salvador, thanks to Duartism, today there are more hungry people than ever. The standard of living of Salvadoran people has been reduced to the level of 1960, that is, the standard of living of the Salvadorans has been pushed back 25 years. Staple price increases make the miserable salaries of the workers practically useless. This is a situation that the ridiculous salary increases of Duartism cannot resolve.

The standard of living of the Salvadorans is becoming increasingly worse. Economic and academic institutions agree that unemployment and underemployment affect 60 of every 100 Salvadorans of working age. This means that there are more than 1 million Salvadorans with their famiiies, who are living in misery for lack of a job.

Duarte is incapable of proposing specific measures to resolve the unemployment problem. His economic measures only serve to further aggravate the levels of poverty of the people. Evidence of this is the current economic measure known as the Duartist lousy package.

Duartism's war economy has declared war on the workers, but the workers have increased their recovery activities. The number of strikes, lockouts, and mobilizations and marches being carried out is growing. The Salvadoran people are struggling to secure better salaries, to defend their organizations, and to achieve a political solution to the war.

The Duarte administration had not been in power 2 years when the PDC government had already run out of a political and economic project. Duarte had been unable to find social backing for his counterinsurgency program. The Social Pact masses that supported him because of his cheap electoral promises have now turned against him. As a result of this, the movement of the masses has left the counterinsurgency program without initiative and a bargain has been made by the workers and the middle class -- professional, intellectuals, and small-and medium-size businessmen.

At the expense of the people, by means of the most shameless corruption and all sort of illegal businesses, and with the shield of Yankee power, the PDC officials have become the new rich who with their wealth represent an insult to the poor, to the shoeless, to the illiterate, to those who have nothing to feed their children.

And right next to the PDC people there is the deadly caste of the high-ranking military commanders who engage in contraband, drug-trafficking, the sale of children, and prostitution as a source for their scandalous wealth.

The people have rejected the economic plan of Duartism.

The Yankee financing of the war and economic reactivation has totalled more than $2 billion. The U.S. Government has become the only real base holding the Christian Democratic economy and regime together. The misnamed economic reactivation policy has only served to outrageously decrease agricultural production. Cotton growers say that the cultivated area dropped by 60 percent in comparison to 15 years ago. As a result, in 1985 alone, 10 cotton processing plants closed down due to a lack of raw materials, thus worsening the unemployment problem.

The problem involving coffee is also critical: 2.3 million fewer quintals of coffee are being produced today than in 1979.

The agrarian reform does not exist either. The living conditions of the misnamed beneficiaries continue to be poor; 90 percent of the cooperatives cannot pay off their large agrarian debts. All technical aid and credits have benefited large landowners and oligarchs, while cooperative members and small- and medium-size farmers are broke.

To please the oligarchs, Duarte definitely suspended the agrarian reform. War expenses have reached 50 percent of the national budget in the Duarte regime. Meanwhile, the education budget is being trimmed down year after year. For each Christian Democratic business that prospers and makes them rich. Three other businesses go bankrupt.

This is the dark economic picture imposed by Duartism in our homeland; 2 years of Duartism only worsened the poverty of the Salvadoran people. The alternative is an organized struggle against the evil economic swindle package; the alternative is a combative struggle until we topple the Duartist government.

The Salvadoran people are increasingly realizing that the only path to overcome the crisis is that of structural changes. As a result, the Christian Democratic project is being led to the critical point of its final defeat by the continuous political struggle of the masses and the FMLN military offensives. The government has responded by increasing repression.

We now present the next chapter, entitled: Puppet Duarte on the path of the peace of the cemeteries and terror.

The 2 years of Duarte government have been 2 years of terrorism and repression against the people. The implementation of an intense diplomatic effort, the million-dollar propaganda campaign at national and international levels, and the governmental human rights commission efforts to cover up Army and death squad crimes cannot conceal the criminal and terrorist policy of the regime headed by Napolean Duarte.

International organizations continue to condemn the Duarte government for crimes committed against the people. The United Nations and the OAS continue to point an accusing finger at the criminal Napoleon Duarte regime. Duarte's pseudodemocratic mask is smeared with blood and ignominy as a result of crimes committed against the people.

The 2 years of the Duarte administration have been 2 years of violations of the workers' human rights. There have been massive dismissals, arrests, missing people, murdered workers. This has been Duarte's answer to the people's demands. On 30 May 1985, the Duarte government dismissed en masse ANDA [National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers] employees affiliated with (Ceta).

In May 1985 the Duarte government had helicopters disembark [troops] at the Social Security Hospital, an action without precedent that endangered the lives and security of employees and patients of the attacked hospital.

In 1985 two ANDA workers union members were attacked and the Guatemala brothers [not further identified], (?SITRADIS), and ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] leaders were detained.

In 1985 the Duarte government militarily encircled the Sarti shop workers who had declared a strike. In 1986 the Duarte regime executed, among others, these criminal actions against the workers: kidnapping of four drivers' union members; kidnapping of the secretary general of the association of field workers; kidnapping of four CENTA [National Center for Technology] workers; kidnapping of two ANC [not further identified] members; murder of Aristidis Mendez, secretary general of Anetes [National Association of Telecommunications Employees of El Salvador] and kidnapping of a peasant member of the UNTS [National Unity of Salvadoran Workers].

The 2 years of the Duarte government have been years of bombings, machinegunnings, criminal operations, the destruction of homes and crops, the murder and kidnapping of civilians in the conflict zones. This leveled-land policy has caused, in addition to the deaths of hundreds of people, the forced displacement of thousands of peasants, who have been compelled to live crowded into refugee camps and halls in cities in subhuman conditions. In the framework of this terrorist policy against civilians in the zones under our control, Duarte's army landed airborne troops on Arcatao in April 1986, murdering six people and spreading terror among the rest of the population. In addition, and in the framework of this scorched-earth policy in the conflict zones, the Duarte regime has committed horrendous crimes, such as dropping two people from a helicopter in flight -- one of them a 14-year-old child -- and killing an old lady by running her over with a helicopter in the Guazapa Hill area.

Duarte's 2 years have been years of mockery and grief for the people's just aspirations for justice. Duarte and false justice have gone hand in hand, concealing and casting into oblivion the clarification of crimes, as he pledged to do during his electoral campaign. Murders like those of Msgr Romero, the FDR leaders, the four U.S. nuns, and the Las Hojas massacre have either been consciously forgotten or buried through scapegoats, thus concealing the true culprits. Lately and due to popular pressure, the regime has had to admit publicly its responsibility for the horrible crimes committed by the civilian defense organization related to the death well in Los Mangos de Armenia canton. Duarte has presented this situation as proof of his government's willingness to do justice, thus arrogantly forgetting the clarification of more than 60,000 cases of people murdered and made to disappear by the puppet army and the death squads.

In addition, the legal mechanisms created by the regime to generalize repression against the people have made captures easier and later facilitated the detention of hundreds of Salvadorans in the regime's prisons. At present, an average of six political prisoners arrive at the prisons daily. These 2 years of the Duarte government have been years of violation of the Geneva Convention and international war treaties. The kidnapping and subsequent disappearance of militants and combatants has been a daily practice of this government.

In principle, respect for prisoners of war is systematically ignored by the Duarte government. Our Companeros Commander Yaneth Samour, Maximina Reyes, and other FMLN militants and combatants kidnapped by the regime have been made to disappear. Nothing has been heard of their fate so far. Others, like Companero Doroteo Gomez Arias, have been murdered in Duarte's prisons.

These 2 years of the Duarte government have been 2 years of repression against anyone who opposes the Duarte regime's antipopular policy that violates human rights. Last month, the Duarte government stepped up repression against the university communities through a campaign of kidnappings, threats, and murders of people, and machinegunning of university facilities.

Duarte's state terrorism has not even spared humanitarian institutions that struggle for respect for human rights. Such are the cases of the kidnappings of the secretary of the committee for the Salvadoran displaced and Maria Teresa Tula, member of the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People. During the past week, the Salvadoran people witnessed the kidnapping of all the members of the nongovernmental human rights commission, thus escalating open repression against humanitarian institutions to destroy them.

With this new terrorist action, Duarte closes his second year of surrender-oriented government, only kept in place by imperialism. His false democratic mask has been stained with the blood of thousands of Salvadoran patriots. Duarte's terrorism, however, has not succeeded and will not succeed in bending our people. The struggle for better living conditions and a new society moves forward, despite repression. Our people prepare and learn daily in this struggle, and they know that, on this difficult path, we must confront repression, which is defeated through unity, organization, and struggle. The expulsion of the Yankee invader from our homeland is a victory for the people, as it is a victory for peace. The U.S. Government, however, is internationally bogged down and an anti-imperialist current favorable to a political solution and social changes exists in Latin America.

Chapter Three: Duarte Wants To Give the Country to the Yankees

These 2 years of Christian Democratic administration are not marked by the Duarte policy, surrender of our sovereignty to the Yankees, and sabotage of the dialogue alone. During the 2 first years of his term, Duarte completely folded before the Reagan administration's warmongering thought and will. There are no traces of independence or national dignity in Duarte's government. Regarding dialogue, Duarte had the opportunity to initiate a realistic, sincere policy, but he mocked or thwarted the various initiatives that the FDR and the FMLN presented several times.

In fact, Duarte went to La Palma in the hope of manipulating the dialogue process for his personal propaganda, particularly regarding international opinion. As of the second dialogue meeting held in Ayagualo, however, the Christian Democrat regime clearly indicated it had no intention of continuing the dialogue process. Since the Ayagualo meeting, Duarte has rather made efforts to sabotage all possibilities of a serious dialogue.

During these 2 years of Christian Democrat administration, manifold pressures and support for resuming the dialogue have occurred in a broad variety of sectors. Three forums for dialogue and peace were held on U.S. television. An interparty meeting was held in Peru. Statements, pronouncements, and pressures constantly rained on Duarte, demanding a negotiated solution for the conflict. Duarte closed his eyes and ears to this clamor. The only thing he did not close during this period was his mouth. He wore out the Christian Democrat's rhetoric about dialogue. Imperialism can be seen behind Duarte's resistance to a negotiated solution. Duarte, a leader in name only, only demonstrated blind obedience to the Yankee policy as a pawn of the U.S. Administration's regional strategy. In this way, Duarte and his party were the meek instruments of a power whose intervention impedes a national solution. With his support for the so-called simultaneous dialogue, Duarte's subservience has been unmasked. On 14 March, Duarte offered to hold a dialogue in exchange for talks between the Nicaraguan Government and the packs of former Somozists that operate from Honduras and Costa Rica. Duarte's offer openly linked him to the U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

In the 2 years of the Duarte regime, the national sovereignty became a principle to be recovered, because Duarte totally committed the country. Imperialism stepped up its economic, political, military, and cultural dominance thanks to the role of this petty politician. The evolution of Duarte's political stance has been designed after the Ronald Reagan policy in the region. Duarte's language and style are a cheap copy of the warmongering U.S. leader.

In 2 years of Christian Democratic administration, the Salvadoran Government became a mere manager of the U.S. interests. The White House, the Pentagon, the Yankee banks, the Yankee transnationals, and the Yankee subculture found in Duarte another friend, ally and serf. The U.S. Government's interference in our domestic affairs is serious for the entire nation. In the recovery of our independence and self-determination, El Salvador cannot attain peace and much less initiate the solution of the great national problems. The expulsion of the Yankee and his puppet Duarte is the first great national task -- a matter of principle we all must settle.

Duarte's government has been left without an economic or political program. Its military plans have failed. Its troops are physically and morally worn down. They are moving toward defeat.

Chapter Four: 730 Days of Defeat and Demoralization of the Puppet Armed Forces.

The 2 years of Duarte government have meant 730 days of defeat and demoralization for troops and the puppet high command. The unstoppable advance the people's struggle has thwarted every plan and tactic used by Napoleon Duarte and the U.S. Embassy. There have been thousands of casualties, including dead, wounded, and maimed. Dozens of thwarted operations, airplanes downed, dozens of military vehicles destroyed, million-dollar losses in the war economy, deep political deterioration, general demoralization among the troops, have been the results that Duartism has reaped since 1 June 1984.

The 2 years of Duarte government, have only served to prove militarily the total failure of the U.S. tactics, and of the advisers sent by Ronald Reagan to the murderous Napoleon Duarte to try to curb the FMLN's victorious advance. However, contrary to the wishes of the U.S. Embassy, Duarte, the puppet has not been able to prevent the guerrillas' tactics from developing successfully, nor to prevent the revolutionary struggle from gaining ground with the people.

Under the Duarte administration the puppet armed forces have been dealt more strategic blows by our guerrilla units. In June 1984, the same month when Duarte assumed power, our forces annihilated one of the dictatorship's battalions and occupied the installations of the Cerro Grande Dam hydroelectric complex for several hours. This strategic blow led to a personal visit to the location of the military disaster by criminal Yankee General Paul Cor, who was then head of the Yankee troops at the Southern Command in Panama.

In November 1984 Duarte received another bitter report of a new strategic defeat. In Suchitoto our units defeated the new tactic of using airborne troops. We downed three helicopters, and damaged four more. Never before had the puppet army suffered such great losses during the Duarte administration.

On 23 October 1984, we downed the helicopter carrying Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the murderer of El Mozote. He was killed together with the commanders of the ongoing "Torola-4" operation in Morazan. Several other henchmen of the strategic command were killed by our guerrilla's fire.

Duarte's troops, however, cannot even safeguard his main hideout. In June 1985 our Mardoceo Cruz commando units executed four U.S. advisers, in the so-called Zona Rosa in San Salvador. The event was a slap in the face of Duarte the puppet, who had to face this blow in the very center of the imperialist interventionists.

However, that was not the worst news that Napoleon Duarte has received in his 730 days of being a tourist and practicing repression. In September 1985, our Pedro Pablo Castillo commandos captured Ines Guadalupe Duarte, his daughter who was working in his counterinsurgency plan. This action carried out in the very heart of his rearguard, was the greatest political defeat ever inflicted on Duarte and his regime. To make matters worse, it was a great political and military victory for us, because we obtained the release of 24 political prisoners.

On 10 October 1985 Duarte suffered a double defeat. The FMLN celebrated its fifth anniversary of guerrilla victories annihilating Duarte's strategic position in the CEMPA [Armed Forces Military Training Center] in the Department of La Union. The CEMPA military disaster is still a blemish on Duarte's [words indistinct].

Duarte's administration has not been able to satisfy the U.S. Embassy's demands. Contrary to their plans, our units have achieved even more strategic and tactical development during the 2 years of Duartist administration, and we have increased our presence in the enemy's rearguard and surrounding areas. On March 1985, our units destroyed the strategic military communications center at El Picacho, San Salvador Volcano. Our forces annihilated that important Duartist base and vastly demoralized its troops.

The Duartist war economy has been worn out as a result of the people's legitimate sabotage, which has inflicted millions worth of losses. All the economic sectors, the basis of our national economy, such as energy, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, commerce, and industry, have admitted their deterioration under Duarte's administration.

Duarte's military, political, and diplomatic defeat, and the collapse of his economy, has increased the war to higher levels -- marked by a greater U.S. intervention, and increased confrontations between the dictatorship and the working masses -- plus there are higher levels of repression and poverty, and U.S. intervention in our homeland. The Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, have reacted by increasing their combat readiness and organization.

In 1986 Duarte is suffering the greatest political crisis and military deadlock. His troops have sustained hundreds of casualties every month throughout our national territory. Various helicopters have been shot down by the people's rifles, inflicting considerable casualties on Duarte's forces, such as pilots, artillerymen, and elite troops.

In 1986 we have managed to defeat the Duartist strategic plans, such as "Operation Phoenix," the "United To Destroy Campaign," the "Carlos," "Herzon Calito," "Chavez Carreno" operations and others, which have put Duarte and his High Command in a ridiculous and demoralized situation. Their reaction has been to increase the brutal repression against the civilian population.

What can Duarte offer to our people following 2 years of famine, repression and death; following 2 years of economic, political, and military crisis? Only greater levels of repression and poverty; only the U.S. intervention in our homeland! However, our people are prepared to oust Napoleon Duarte and defeat the imperialist intervention, because: We live to struggle! We struggle to win!

GUATEMALA

HABIB, CEREZO DISCUSS CONTADORA, ESQUIPULAS

PA032257 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Philip Habib, the U.S. Government's roving ambassador for Central America, arrived today in Guatemala from El Salvador. He initially [words indistinct] Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita. Then the two went to the presidential mansion, where they met with President Vinicio Cerezo. Ambassador Habib made no statements on his trip to Central America, either before nor after the meeting. After the meeting with Cerezo, Habib left the presidential mansion with Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita, entering a bullet-proof car that drove away rapidly.

Foreign Minister Quinonez reported later that Habib and Cerezo discussed the Contadora Group efforts for regional peace.

[Begin Quinonez recording] This time around Mr Habib has come to learn about the Central American presidents' views on the future of Contadora and to reaffirm the position that they already outlined to us last time, namely, that if the Contadora Document sees a favorable completion the United States will stop helping all irregular forces. More than anything else they were interested in finding out the views of each of the countries who have followed the Contadora negotiations. He also wanted to hear our views on the results and scope of Esquipulas meeting. That is all that was discussed [end recording]

QUINONEZ NOT TO ATTEND CONTADORA MEETING

PA031943 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala's foreign minister said today that he will not attend the 6 June meeting with the Contadora Group because he has not been asked to attend and, besides, such a meeting "has no purpose." Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said yesterday that the Central American foreign ministers, as well as those of Contadora (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), have been asked to attend a meeting in Panama next Friday. The meeting coincides with the final deadline given by the Contadora Group to the Central Americans to finish drafting the regional peace treaty they have been working on for the last 3 years.

"We have not been asked to attend. The meeting is for the Contadora Group only. I just talked to the Salvadoran foreign minister and he has not been told anything either," Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez told ACAN-EFE at midmorning. "I have been informed that neither Honduras nor Costa Rica will go either," the Guatemalan foreign minister added. "We would go only to talk," he went on, insisting that "it is a meeting for Contadora only."

Asked about the suitability of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in the next few days, Quinonez answered: "It would have no purpose. We would only go on a trip and talk." Contadora's talks have reached a standstill as no agreement has been reached among the Central American countries to close the military chapter in the regional peace document.

There are two conflicting proposals: One is defended by Nicaragua and the other is endorsed by the remaining Central American countries.

HONDURAS

PDCH LEADER WANTS CHANGES IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA031349 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Report by Marcio Moya]

[Text] Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] president and deputy of the National Congress, has said that Honduras should change the trend of its relationship with the United States. Arrivillaga said: We should be ready for or used to the idea that a war in Central America could break out at any time.

[Begin recording] [Mora] Can you give us a specific opinion on the results of the Azcona-Reagan meeting?

[Diaz] Well, my first impression is that Honduras reaffirmed its commitment to the general course of Reagan's policy in the region. We said that Honduras has cast its lot with that policy in Central America, so to speak. This means that, according to the text of the declaration [U.S.-Honduran communique signed during Azcona's visit to Washington], the United States is more interested in a relationship with Honduras from the security standpoint than from the economic, financial, and commercial cooperation standpoints, which are what Hondurans would wish for.

Similarly, it seems to us that the relationship of being an ally and partner of the United States has not been totally reaffirmed from the viewpoint of this country's interests. It seems to us that the relationship continues to be multilateral... [corrects himself] unilateral. In addition, some of the statements included in the communique give us the impression that an escalation of military activities could occur in Central America, in which Honduras might bear the worst past. Therefore, I think that in the relationship with the United States that was reaffirmed there, Honduras accepted the worst part. Honduras was the less important party. Thus, I think that it is necessary -- and I have been saying this for some time -- for Honduras to review its relationship with the United States to better promote this country's national interests.

[Moya] How do you interpret the clause of the joint communique that establishes that the United States will back Honduras in the event of a Nicaraguan attack?

[Diaz] Well, that means there is an agreement between the two countries in the event of what we mentioned a few moments ago, an escalation of hostilities in which Honduras is involved. I think Hondurans have to be aware of this. We have to realize that in view of the policy of the Azcona government, which is not basically different from that of Roberto Suazo Cordova, we will have to get used to living in a state of permanent conflict in Central America, because the prospects for peace are not as good as we would like them to be.

Let us hope that the Contadora agreement will be signed and implemented. However, if this does not occur, I think the possibilities of war in Central America cannot be ruled out. We have to learn to realize what such a possibility could mean for us. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA BLAMES U.S. FOR CONTADORA 'SABOTAGE'

PA031519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega last night held the United States responsible for sabotaging the Contadora negotiations by encouraging certain Central American countries to introduce the need for a given type of democracy in the Contadora negotiations. This was stated by President Ortega after meeting with a group of U.S. legislators who visited our country yesterday. Here is what the president said:

[Begin recording] We are prepared to participate in all meetings convened by the Contadora Group, and we have also been prepared to sign the Contadora Document. However, we have stressed that to do so it is necessary to resolve the pending issues, more specifically Chapter 3, on armament, security, and maneuvers, which is the chapter pending.

We have a concern, and we expressed it during this meeting with the congressmen. It is that the United States is the only obstacle to peace in Central America. The United States is encouraging certain Central American governments to propose, as a decisive issue, the definition and acceptance or nonacceptance of a given type of democracy. The point was raised in Esquipulas, and certain Central American heads of state are picking it up. There seems to be some interest in sabotaging Contadora's negotiation efforts by discussing this topic of democracy now, by engaging in this somewhat philosophical and irrelevant discussion.

This occurs at a time when progress has already been made on the Contadora proposal, 80 percent of which has already been accepted. Concepts like political pluralism and economic aspects have already been accepted, and what is pending discussion are military matters. Now that Nicaragua has submitted concrete proposals with regard to military matters, the U.S. Government wishes to use this weapon to continue blocking Contadora's negotiating process. So what is the U.S. Government doing now? It is again raising the subject of democracy in order to be able to say that since Nicaragua does not accept the type of democracy that other Central American countries have, no peace agreement can be concluded through Contadora.

Obviously the U.S. Government is using the topic of democracy to sabotage Contadora's peace efforts. This is an attempt at manipulation by the U.S. Government, and we hope the Central American governments will not fall into this trap, because, in the last analysis, whether or not we advance resolutely toward a peaceful solution within the negotiating framework set by Contadora depends on we Central Americans. [end recording]

Ortega disclosed last night that Nicaragua will purchase combat planes under already signed contracts. The top Sandinist revolutionary leader said that Nicaragua has the right to purchase planes, adding that this is nothing new. In his statement to local and foreign newsmen, the companero president said that the type of plane will depend on what government is willing to supply them.

UNO PROPOSES COSTA RICA MEDIATE FOR FRG WORKERS

PA050200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0118 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, has proposed that the Costa Rican Government, or as a last resort the Honduran Government, act as a mediator in the release of the FRG volunteer workers it is holding. The UNO-FDN and UNO southern forces kidnapped eight FRG volunteer workers on 17 May. The kidnapped Germans are in good condition.

UNO spokesmen said that a Costa Rican helicopter could travel to a point previously established by the International Red Cross and the FRG to obtain the release of the prisoners, under favorable conditions. The UNO spokesmen noted their fear about agreeing to have a Nicaraguan helicopter involved in the release of the eight Germans, because regrettable incidents could occur. They added that the Sandinists could kill some or all of the Germans and then say they found the volunteers dead or mutilated, blaming this on the contras.

Finally, UNO said it is determined to release the Germans as soon as possible Therefore, it has asked democratic, friendly nations to cooperate in order for the operation to be carried out safely.

BELGIAN VOLUNTEER KILLED IN CONTRA AMBUSH

PA050328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The Voice of Nicaragua, the official radio station, reported tonight that a Belgian volunteer worker by the name of Paul Deffers died today in an ambush staged by rebel groups in the northern part of the country. According to initial reports, the incident occurred at 1330 local time on the road from El Tuma to Waslala, in northern Matagalpa Department, 180 km north of Managua.

A vigil will be held for Deffers tonight, and his body will be delivered to the Belgian diplomatic representation tomorrow, the radio station reported.

Eight FRG volunteers are being held by the contra groups in southeast Nicaragua; they were kidnapped on 17 May during an attack on an agricultural cooperative.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH COOPERATION MISSION VISITS -- It is estimated the Swedish Government cooperation with the Nicaraguan Government will amount to some $28 million from 1986 to 1988, according to unofficial sources. Sweden has sent a delegation which started talks on Monday with the Foreign Cooperation Ministry to implement this cooperation. [Summary] [Monagua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 10 PA]

HUNGARIAN AID -- Janos Kiss, Hungarian ambassador to Nicaragua, delivered office and photographic supplies to Commander Carlos Nunez on 27 May to be used during the open town councils currently taking place all over the country. The package includes typewriters, dictating machines, cameras, cassettes, and films. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 1 B PA]

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

FL040235 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0209 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Damascus Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret, who delivered a message from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The message expresses Cuba's solidarity with Syria as it faces U.S. and Israeli schemes.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH MEXICO'S DE LA MADRID

FL041146 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has been received in Mexico City by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, with whom he discussed aspects of bilateral relations. The Mexican head of state and the Cuban leader also talked about the situation in Central America and other topics of Latin American interest.

ALARCON ADDRESSES FOREIGN DEBT COLLOQUIUM

FL041950 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France -- Today Cuba ratified the foreign debt's unpayability as it called for a new world economic order, while Nicaragua stated that the reestablishment of guarantees should be a result of the end of aggression and achievement of peace.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said that over the past several years in Latin America there has been a true alienation of concepts of world economic relations, with transfer of resources of underdeveloped to industrialized countries.

During the 2d day of sessions of the Latin American-Western European colloquium, Alarcon indicated that the Baker Plan is insufficient and far from being capable of efficiently the foreign debt problem.

HABIB VISIT TO COSTA RICA QUESTIONED

PA040338 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Report from San Jose by correspondent Rafael Angel Ugalde]

[Text] Apparently the fourth tour through Central America of President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib is part of Washington's new attempt to obstruct the Contadora pacification efforts. During his brief visit to San Jose the special envoy praised Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, because Reagan felt Arias played a important role in his efforts to isolate Nicaragua.

Although the details of this meeting between Habib and Arias were not disclosed, it was reported that Contadora, Nicaragua, and the recent Central American presidential summit meeting in Esquipulas were discussed by the two. A few hours after this meeting, the Costa Rican Government voiced a certain degree of pessimism regarding the Contadora peace efforts for the area.

Arias has said he views with difficulty the signing of the verification and peace treaty in Panama on 6 June, when the Central American, Mexican, Colombian, Panamanian, and Venezuelan deputy foreign ministers will meet for this purpose.

The general foreign policy trend as expressed by Arias and Habib has been to apply disarmament to Nicaragua at the time of a war imposed by the United States. The agreement between Washington and San Jose in trying to impose on Managua a political-social regime similar to that of Costa Rica is also remarkable. In the case of Costa Rica, however, there has been an official refusal to describe this attempt as meddling in other nations' domestic affairs.

HEAVY RAINS IN GUANTANAMO; 1,900 EVACUATED

FL041519 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] To date 1,900 people have been evacuated in Guantanamo, where a state of alert has been called due to heavy rainfall which has been affecting the eastern provinces. Evacuations have taken place mainly in lowland areas and places where there is danger of mudslides in Guantanamo, San Antonio del Sur, and Imias municipalities.

Guantanamo Province's dams are already at about 25-percent capacity; only La Clotilde Dam, near Guantanamo City, is full, and its water level is being closely monitored. According to Guantanamo's antihurricane provincial office, there have been no fatalities in that territory.

Deaths, Damage Reported

FL050123 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The intense rains that have fallen in the past few days in Guantanamo Province have forced the evacuation of residents from the Imias, San Antonio del Sur, El Salvador, and Nizeto Perez municipalities as well as the provincial capital. Up to the moment only one casualty has been reported: Ezequiel Sanchez, a bus driver who attempted to cross the Rio Bano Bridge and whose vehicle was turned over by the force of the current. A passenger train derailed at the Santa Rosa 32.5 km mark when a bridge fell; two injuries were reported.

Civil defense continues applying the measures necessary to mimimize the affects of the rain. It was reported this morning that the rains decreased in Guantanamo, which contributed to a slight reduction in the rise of the river. In Santiago de Cuba more than 1,600 people were evacuated from the Santiago de Cuba, Guama, and Julio Antonio Mella municipalities. The chief of staff reported that more than 32,000 head of cattle were relocated to secure and high locations. Nevertheless, 126 head of cattle were killed.

In Santiago de Cuba Province, 176 homes were damaged, and the death of Jose Luis Silva, 23 years of age, has been reported. One other person has been reported missing.

The rising river levels have isolated some locations.

BLAIZE HAILS OECS COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM

FL301936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 30, CANA -- The seven-island Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) conclude their three-day summit here today with a plea for greater attention to regional security and narcotics trafficking from Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Blaize, who will formally yield the chairmanship of the OECS to his St Kitts counterpart, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, told conferees today that collective security was essential to the maintenance of the integrity of small island states such as those of the OECS.

He said that the security aspects of the OECS were streamlined during his year-long tenure as chairman of the organization, and hoped this will be refined in the current summit.

Blaize called on Caribbean peoples to be vigilant against the trafficking in narcotics, since these islands are favoured as a stepping stone by drug producers trying to get their narcotics into other markets. He warned that drug abuse was the first stage in the destruction of a people and called on both governments and peoples of the area to protect the young people against narcotics. If the OECS authority (the heads of governments) can manage to bring to focus that determination and desire to be free from that danger, if that's the only thing the meeting here succeeds in doing, we would have made a tremendous contribution to the stability and development of our people, Blaize added.

Blaize reiterated his commitment to regional integration, despite the difficulties confronting the movement. The attempt at Caribbean integration failed when we failed the federation, he declared, in reference to the failure of 10-island federation of english caribbean colonies in 1961.

Blaize then referred to the failure of the current integration movement to achieve unanimity in implementing an accord to bolster trade and strengthen economic collaboration. But in spite of these evidences of lack of performance, the fact remains that we of the eastern Caribbean and the entire region have more going for us than against us...the Grenadian leader added.

BARBADOS

BARROW OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

FL042003 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- Armed with an unquestionable mandate from a significant slice of the Barbadian electorate, Prime Minister Errol W Barrow and his Democratic Labour Party [DLP] cabinet have now been formally sworn in, and are getting down to the business of running the country. Barrow, 66, has already sent clear signals that new ground rules are being laid, and that he expects changes in line with those new rules, and his own disposition towards modesty in public life.

State cars which ministers in the previous government drove have been recalled and are in police hands. Salaries of ministers and junior ministers have been cut by five per cent, and Barrow himself said he will not be occupying the million-and-a-half-dollar (U.S.) stately mansion east of Bridgetown which served as the official residence of his two predecessors in office.

He has also passed the work that the active role, which Barbados has played in the quasi-military pact of Eastern Caribbean islands will diminish. His strongly nationalistic line, which sometimes earned him the communist label prior to the 1976 general elections, has not been diluted by ten years in opposition.

And among his first declarations the night he led his DLP to an awesome 24-3 win in the elections May 28, included a reference to that cowboy in the Washington, presumably meaning President Reagan whose movie roles included that of a western cowboy. The remark was reminiscent of the pre-1976 Barrow whose reputation as a plain-spoken leader was as great as his reputation for hard work and efficiency.

To observers there seemed little, if any difference, between the Barrow of the night of May 28, and the Barrow who, a decade or more ago, dismissed notions of a new West Indian federation because he had no inclinations to federate with bandits masquerading as prime ministers. Barrow's strong nationalistic outlook and philosophy have never brought him into direct open conflict with the Unted States, although his rhetoric has been decidedly not pro-American in the past.

A month of so before the September 1976 general elections which he lost, he accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of destabilising his as well as the Guyana and the then Jamaican Government of Michael Manley because they opened diplomatic relations with Cuba a few years earlier, thereby breaching an American political embargo against Cuba. Barrow around that time also offered a lesson in international relations to then American Ambassador Theodore Britton Junior who criticised a decision of the air transport licensing authority here.

Then years later, Barrow, returned massively as prime minister, was telling journalists he would welcome more Americans as tourists and not as CIA or State Department personnel. The bottom line seems to be that Barrow would not necessarily welcome a high profile American political or military role in the Caribbean.

He has already given notice of his intention to look at the U.S.-inspired Regional Security System (RSS) closely. ...it was contrived in Washington and I have reservations about anybody in Washington sitting down and telling us what we should have in the eastern Caribbean.

The RSS links Barbados with a number of smaller east Caribbean countries, is headquartered here, and is commanded by the chief of staff of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF), Col Rudyard Lewis, a Sandhurst-trained career Army officer. But Barrow has indicated that the BDF itself may be subject to cuts in the future. He said he had been informed that there are 1,800 men and women in the BDF, and suggested a strength between 180 and 350 may be more appropriate to Barbados needs.

His main task will however be revitalising a sluggish Barbados economy and creating jobs to lessen the 15 per cent unemployment rate. Barrow has listed among his government's priorities the reopening of factories hit by reduced sales in the region and elsewhere and an inflow of capital investment.

He commended Singapore's model of economic development to Barbados, and announced that a mission from this island could be visiting the Far Eastern country soon to look at what keeps the export-oriented economy ticking.

Criticizes Reagan Policies

FL042334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Rickey Singh]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- After just one week in office, Prime Minister Errol Barrow has already telegraphed some changes in style and policy in Barbados-United States relations under his Democratic Labour Party (DLP) regime. There will be none of the subservience to Washington that, he claims, was characteristic of the previous Barbados Labour Party (BLP) government, which maintained close ties with the U.S. and which his DLP humiliated at the polls on May 28 with a 24-3 victory.

Barrow extended some of his election platform rhetoric to a news conference Monday [2 June] when he described President Ronald Reagan as the cowboy in the White House. The 66-year-old Barrow, who shares the reputation with Jamaica's Michael Manley as being one of the anglophone Carribbean's foremost democratic socialists and has never been known to be well disposed to Reagan politics, is of the view that the present U.S. administration in Washington is not particularly interested in the Eastern Caribbean countries becoming self-sufficient.

Careful that his anti-Reagan sentiments are not mistaken for anti-Americanism, Barrow, one of the architects of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) has spoken of how he feels about an increased United States presence in the Caribbean. If it is a presence in the shape of tourists, he said, I think it should be increased. But if it is in the shape of people from the CIA and the State Department, I am not in favour of it... Barrow told newsmen.

Before his DLP was defeated in a landslide victory by the BLP at the polls in 1976, Barrow had charged the then United States Government of President Richard Nixon with engaging manoeuvres designed to destabilise governments in Barbados, Jamaica, and Guyana. At the time, his long-standing political friend of university days in London, Michael Manley and the late Forbes Burnham of Guyana were also in power.

In July last year, Manley was the guest speaker at the DLP's 30th annual conference, advocating greater co-operation among like-minded parties of the region.

Barrow used the forum of his DLP's convention to stoutly defend his visit a few weeks earlier to Havana, as the guest of Cuba's President Fidel Castro, to participate in a conference on the international debt crisis, organized by the Cuban Government. Manley was also a participant at the conference.

His anti-Reagan statements, which have become more frequent over recent months, at times make even some of his DLP colleagues somewhat uncomfortable, according to party insiders close to him. The sources say that in contrast to Barrows political stance, his 67-year-old foreign minister Cameron Tudor, shapes up as a conservative who would be anxious about maintaining good relations with the U.S.

A repected political strategist with considerable experience as a diplomat and cabinet minister in regional and international affairs, Tudor this week told CANA in an interview how he sees his own role as a member of Barrow's cabinet. My business, he said, is to maintain the friends that Barbados has, to make more friends for her, and to use my ministry to promote her vital economic interests abroad.

Prime Minister Barrow, now preparing to attend the seventh Caricom summit in Georgetown next month, has told Caricom heads of government in an open letter he wrote in 1982, the year before the invasion of Grenada: We have survived a long history of servitude and colonial exploitation, and there is no other road for us to take now but a journey towards a larger freedom for all our people ... Caribbean solidarity and regional integration can never be achieved as a by-product of United States foreign policy.

His presence at the Georgetown summit is expected to arouse much interest, especially after his recent jibes at two Caricom prime ministers know to be very friendly with the Reagan administration. Of Ms Eugenia Charles, the Dominica Prime Minister, Barrow said that her stance was not suited to the politics of this day and age. On the other hand, he has dubbed Seaga as a political leader who thinks the solution to Jamaica's problems is to get President Reagan to play Santa Claus.

BLP LEADER CALLS BARROW 'POLITICAL CHARLATAN'

FL041801 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 4, CANA -- New Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow is a political charlatan whom the island must now bear for five years and then dump, the island's opposition leader has been quoted as saying. Henry Forde of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) made his remarks in an interview with the TRINIDAD EXPRESS. The BLP was swept out of office a week ago in a 24-3 landslide general election win by Barrow's Democratic Labour Party.

Forde said that the BLP had warned the people of Barbados that what the BLP had achieved could be undone rapidly by incompetent and unscrupulous people. We don't believe he (Barrow) can fulfill his promises so he should just serve his term and leave, Forde told the paper. Forde listed a number of BLP achievements during its 10 years including improved relations with Trinidad and Tobago, the building of a polytechnic and Oistins town development.

The BLP had a good record over the ten years we were in power, said Forde. We created jobs and skills training programmes, we undertook the physical development of Barbados.

MINISTERS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES SWORN IN

FL041628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer today presided over the swearing-in of 11 ministers of Barbados' new 13-member cabinet. Prime Minister Errol Barrow and Attorney-General Maurice King took their oaths of office last week following last Wednesday's [28 May] landslide general elections victory by the Democratic Labour Party (DLP).

Three parliamentary secretaries (junior ministers) who will be in the administration were also sworn in.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE' DEMANDS REASSERTED

PA050341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The Haitian Army fired shots into the air and used tear gas this afternoon in Port-au-Prince, in the lower part of the Haitian capital,, against some 200 people who were demonstrating against unemployment and demanding food.

The demonstrators, who were from the masses, attacked private automobiles, breaking the windows with rocks. They also set old tires and other objects on fire and tore up telegraph poles on La Saline Boulevard, at the northern end of the capital, in order to block traffic.

There were also demonstrations in Gonaives (152 km northeast of Port-au-Prince), the fourth largest city, where for 3 consecutive days several hundred demonstrators demanded the resignation of Aublin Jolicoeur, secretary of state for information and public relations; Leslie Delatour, finance and economy minister; and William Regala, interior and national defense minister and a member of the three-member Haitian National Council.

The demonstrators also demanded that Henri Namphy, head of the National Government Council, speak to the country by radio.

Namphy Warns of Anarchy

FL051428 Bonaire Trans World Radio in english 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The president of Haiti, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, has warned that his country is on the brink of civil war and total anarchy. In a spech last night Namphy blamed the disturbances of the past several days on politicians. He named no names; he simply said of a negative ideology. The minister of the interior then told the audience on television and radio that tough action will be taken against any further public disorder on Haiti.

The rioters have been demanding the firing of three top Haitian Government figures, two of whom are accused of compliance with the ousted President Jean-Claude Duvalier's regime.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTERS GATHER FOR CONTADORA TALKS

Costa Rica's Madrigal Comments

PA050442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Neito has termed unacceptable Nicaragua's proposal to sign the [Contadora] document without the incorporation of the chapter on security, verification, and control; it is also unacceptable to have these subjects negotiated after the document is signed.

The efforts of the Contadora Group to resolve the problems of the Central American region are not indefinite, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Neito, said. He made this statement based on the remarks of the presidents at the Esquipulas meeting, in the sense that Contadora is the only political alternative now available. Madrigal explained that with this statement it seemed that the presidents wanted to maintain the possibility of seeking another alternative or of resolving the isthmus' problems in other ways.

Referring to the possibility of signing the Contadora document, Madrigal Neito said that Nicaragua has set up an impassable barrier on disarmament. He explained that Nicaragua has not agreed to reduce under any condition those armaments that Nicaragua terms defensive. What these are have not yet been defined.

Moreover, Madrigal Nieto said that for the signing of the Contadora document there should exist willingness by all the nations to abide by what is established. In this regard, he said, Costa Rica has given the least problems. Nicaragua, in particular, is the one that has given problems in the matters regarding the reduction of armaments.

Madrigal Nieto said he will talk with his Guatemalan counterpart to learn about Guatemala's reasons for not participating in the upcoming Contadora meeting. He added that although he has no details about the statements made by the Guatemalan foreign minister on his reasons for not participating, he has asumed that this could be because the invitations to the meeting were handed out late. Nevertheless, Madrigal Nieto said he wants to learn if there are other reasons, or if it is simply because the Guatemalan foreign minister did not receive the invitation to attend the meeting.

Sepulveda Holds Press Conference

FL052314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 June (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said that based on the meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala, the Central American countries have requested time to examine various proposals prior to the eventual signing of the Contadora Act on 6 June. He said Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers will meet tomorrow, 6 and 7 June, to evaluate the achievements made and determine precisely what the obstacles are to signing the act.

During a press conference, Sepulveda Amor said because of the need to examine the proposals, the Contadora Group's diplomatic efforts can rely on a splendid defense system that has imagination and political capabilities making the Contadora peace efforts invulnerable. The Mexican foreign secretary told national and foreign journalists that a more astute (listo) treaty was not possible because of a lack of time in addition to the fact that Central American countries are in the process of analyzing the new questions presented by Contadora.

Sepulveda Amor said the results obtained during the Contadora meeting will be conveyed to each Central American government for their examination, especially those related to national security.

He said an agreement was not reached at the 27 and 28 May meeting between Central American representatives and the Contadora Group regarding weapons control and reduction and military strength. The Mexican secretary underscored that this situation and the Contadora Group's peace initiative are subject to the sovereign decisions of the countries involved and their political will to negotiate. At tomorrow's meeting in Panama, he added, opinions will be heard so a consensus can be reached on pending topics which will allow the formalization of the Contadora Act.

In reference to Mexico's justification and participation in the Contadora Group, Sepulveda Amor said the Mexican Government considers it a valid point to guarantee the Central American democratic systems, a position which conforms to international law. He reiterated that Mexico's foreign policy on national defense is of an independent nature including nonintervention, negotiated solutions to conflicts, peoples' free self-determination, and prohibition of nuclear weapons. He called on Third World countries involved in the Central American situation to assume their own responsibilities and underscored Mexico's support of the direct conversations held two years ago in Manzanillo between Nicaragua and the United States. Sepulveda Amor concluded that Contadora will open new political routes resulting in new strategies for peace efforts.

D'Escoto on Signing

PA060014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today that Nicaragua feels it is necessary to do "everything possible" to finalize the Contadora peace negotiations by the month of July at the latest. Upon arriving in Panama City to participate in the meeting to be held tomorrow, D'Escoto said: "We would not oppose a plan to speed up this process to conclude it in June or July at the latest. [quotation mark as received]

He is the First Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama City today to meet with his Central American counterparts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) and the support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay). The meeting had been planned initially to conclude the regional peace treaty that has been under negotiation for the past 3 years. The bogging down of the negotiations, however, will prevent the signing of the treaty tomorrow. The Sandinist foreign minister added: "We must do everything possible to conclude what is still pending. We should be able to complete our work in June or July at the latest. Not much is left to be concluded, provided there is a willingness and desire to work."

The pending topics to finalize the Contadora document deal with military maneuvers and the limitations of the number of soldiers in the region's armies. Nicaragua's stance regarding these matters is different from that of the other Central American countries. Nicaragua has proposed that the military limits be set after the treaty has been signed, but the other nations want this to be defined prior to the signing. D'Escoto said: "The date of the document's signing comes closer and closer." He also said: "Specific steps have been taken, little by little, that get us closer to the signing of a regional accord."

Nevertheless, he accused the United States of being the country that "since the beginning of Contadora has tried to consistently sabotage and prevent a happy conclusion of this pacific effort."

Panama Issues Communique

PA060032 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today the Panamanian Foreign Ministry officially announced the meeting that will be held in this capital tomorrow, Friday, with 11 foreign ministers, with the purpose of working on the final points of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. According to a communique, the countries that will participate in the meeting are Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Argentina, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Honduras, Peru, and El Salvador. The foreign ministers are expected to arrive in Panama City this afternoon and tomorrow.

It has been said that the meeting will be held to comply with the invitation made during the last meeting of the 13 foreign ministers, held in April, where, according to the Panama communique, it was reaffirmed that the diplomatic negotiation process sponsored by the Contadora Group is the only feasible alternative to reach a political agreement that would allow -- with the signing and implementation of the Contadora Document -- compliance with the commitments established, which are the main basis for peace in the region.

The invitation for this meeting of the ministers of the Contadora Group, the Central American countries, and the Support Group in Panama City highlights as a main objective the official conclusion of the negotiation of the text of the Contadora document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, and the implementation of this international instrument.

The communique issued by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry states that the pending matters on the Contadora document refer to Chapter 3 of the document regarding the search for consensus on the subjects of the control and reduction of armaments, international military maneuvers, and the commitments for verification and control of the agreement.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, in recent and exclusive statements for this newscast, made the following remarks about these pending points:

[Begin recording] What has caused some confusion is the document issued by the Pentagon a few days ago where reportedly Nicaragua will not comply with the document once it has been signed. We repeat, we are not so romantic as to believe that everything will be peaceful and calm in the area on 6 June. We will start to resolve problems, start the implementation of the mechanisms established in the document in order to have true peace and progress in the region, which is what the Contadora Group actually seeks. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW ALASEI PRESIDENT -- Guido Groscoors, Venezuelan minister of information and Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico has been elected president of the Management Council of the Latin American Special Service Agency [ALASEI]. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 24 May 86 FL]

PRC LODGES PROTEST OVER TAIWAN BOAT INCIDENT

PY060107 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- The People's Republic of China yesterday lodged a protest against the Argentine Government over the South Atlantic incident which occurred on May 28 when the Argentine Coast Guard cutter Debres fired on the Taiwanese trawlers Chiann Der III and Chii Fu VI, diplomatic sources disclosed.

Tang Yong Gui, an embassy official in Buenos Aires, confirmed that he met with Foreign Ministry Asian and Oceania Desk Officer Arturo Ossorio Arana to lodge the protest and express solidarity with Taiwan.

According to reports from Peking, the Chinese Government -- which considers itself the only legitimate government of all China, Taiwan included -- expressed its "concern" over the incident.

One fishermen died of heart attack, another was reported missing and four were injured when the gunboat machine-gunned the Chiann Der III.

Argentina laid the blame for the incident on the "irresponsibility" of the boat's captain for failing to heed radio calls to stop when the Debres discovered it fishing illegally in Argentine territorial waters.

CAPUTO EVALUATES SOVIET-ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PY051915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1604 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Argentine-Soviet relations, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that the 40th anniversary of uninterrupted diplomatic relations between our two countries is, above all else, the best evidence that political differences may be overcome through the peaceful coexistence of nations.

In a statement made in Buenos Aires to correspondents from the Soviet news agency TASS, the Argentine foreign minister also noted that the road that has led to this anniversary is filled with economic, commercial, political, cultural, and sports agreements.

After mentioning the versatile nature of these agreements and the restoration of a constitutional regime in Argentina in 1983, Dante Caputo said that Argentine-Soviet relations continue to grow.

He added that the Argentine Government is committed to safeguarding the continuity of Argentine-Soviet relations and that this is why it signed a series of agreements with the Soviet Union in January 1986.

Caputo expressed his satisfaction with the signing of these agreements during his visit to Moscow, in January 1986 because these agreements, he said, make up the political, economic, commercial, and cultural framework that will strengthen bilateral relations.

In this regard, the Argentine foreign minister noted that the strengthening of Argentine-Soviet relations will be reasserted during the upcoming visit that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will make to the Soviet Union; a visit Caputo called symbolic since Alfonsin will be the first Argentine head of state to visit the Soviet Union.

Caputo also noted the coordinated actions of Argentina and the Soviet Union on some international political issues within the framework of the UN General Assembly, something which has strengthened bilateral relations beyond occasional disagreements. In this regard he categorically noted: I again express the gratitude of the Argentine Government and its people to the Soviet Union for the support it has granted Argentina in its claim over the Malvinas islands.

He added: I would also like to note the dialogue that has been begun on disarmament in view of Argentina's participation in the initiatives undertaken by the Group of Six, as well as the continuous exchange of opinions about the Central American crisis, the economic problems of developing countries, and cooperation in Antarctic operations.

Caputo added: All this will lead to a better understanding that will allow us to increase economic, industrial scientific and technical bilateral cooperation with the ultimate objective of achieving a better exploitation of our natural resources, and industrial and technological development for the benefit of our two countries.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION

PY051755 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] [TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Are the plans to create a National Intelligence Center [CNI] still in the works, especially now that there are rumors of other approaches to the problems in that area?

[Jaunarena] There are bound to be several projects. I am aware that the Chamber of Deputies has some concrete ideas in this regard. The current phase is one of evaluation and it is too early to talk about conclusions. The truth is that there is a law on the CNI but it is obsolete. Thus, we are working on laws that would be in keeping with the current situation and the objectives that the government has set for itself.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Exactly, this means that an in-depth reorganization is being sought, be it under the name of the CNI or any other?

[Jaunarena] Yes, the idea is to organize a new intelligence structure in Argentina.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Some people believe that the appointment of Hector Rossi as the new defense secretary and the fact that Rossi was head of the State Intelligence Secretariat [SIDE] shows the government's special concern over the issue of intelligence.

[Jaunarena] That is not so. Rossi's appointment was prompted by his personal qualifications. We truly believe that he is capable of dealing with the responsibilities inherent in his present job. This has nothing to do with whatever expertise he may have acquired in the field of intelligence in his previous position. At the same time, since the reorganization of military intelligence is part of the overall military reorganization, we will certainly give it the attention it deserves.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] How long do you think the studies to make the necessary changes will take?

[Jaunarena] The changes are already being implemented. There is a timetable that is being followed. The final structure of the Armed Forces will appear after the timetable is completed, around 1988 or 1989. Thus, we have accomplished part of the objective but there is still more to be done before the Armed Forces are properly organized.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] What will be the structure of the military intelligence services at the end of the reorganization effort?

[Jaunarena] They will be charged with activities that have to do with their specific duties, that is, with military intelligence. There are certain conflict hypotheses that the national executive branch sumbits and military intelligence must be at the service of these hypotheses. Since all conflict hypotheses are on the foreign front, military intelligence must operate on the foreign front as well.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Once the characteristics of the intelligence services are defined, will they be subordinate to an intelligence organization like the CNI or will they retain their current autonomy?

[Jaunarena] These services will have some ties with the CNI and at the same time will fulfill the requirements of each branch of the Armed Forces.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Is there any resistance within the Armed Forces to all these reorganization plans?

[Jaunarena] The intelligence sector organization has received the same degree of acceptance as the other parts of the military reform; that is, a new military structure cannot coexist with old-time intelligence services.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] In any case, there are bound to be some aspects of the reform that the military view in a less favorable light...

[Jaunarena] If what you just said ever takes place, I will tell you about it. The truth is that we are working and important objectives have already been achieved.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Historically speaking, the Armed have always operated within a certan ideological framework. Will the education guidelines for cadets of each one of the branches be changed to correct their long-standing political ideas?

[Jaunarena] Yes, some important steps like reorganizing study plans have already been taken.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Does this mean that Marxism will cease to be a phantom and become a subject for a more serious analysis?

[Jaunarena] We must reconcile the values that are being stressed in all sectors of public education. Undoubtedly, this is a pluralistic and democratic society and these are the two values we want to enhance.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] German Lopez [former defense minister] has stated that this is a nonexistent ministry...

[Jaunarena] I can hardly answer this because I have neither heard nor read Dr Lopez' statement.

PERUVIAN AGREEMENTS AVOID LANDLOCKED ISSUE

PY051404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 4 June (AFP) -- Even though the joint declaration signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, is lengthy and contains 10 points, it does not reflect decided Peruvian Government support for the Bolivian landlocked situation.

Wagner paid a 72-hour visit to Bolivia during which he met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro and reached agreement with his counterpart Bedregal Gutierrez on several issues related to the foreign debt problem, the control of drug trafficking, and the Central American situation.

However, the Bolivian landlocked situation was addressed cautiously. Allan Wagner was briefed on Paz Estenssoro's efforts to improve relations with General Augusto Pinochet's regime, to which the Peruvian foreign minister once again was able to give formal Peruvian support for the Bolivian aspiration to recover a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

It was learned from diplomatic circles that Bedregal Gutierrez sought Peruvian support for negotiating with Chile for a Pacific corridor. This corridor would be located along territory that used to belong to Peru until the Pacific war in 1879.

In this regard it was recalled that the 1929 protocol, through which the governments of Lima and Santiago managed to solve the Tacna and Arica problem, contains an additional clause by which Chile agrees not to grant to third parties territory that used to belong to Peru without Peru's prior approval.

This has prompted Bolivian geopolitical experts to maintain that while it was Chile that closed Bolivia's outlet to the sea with a padlock, it is Peru that still holds the key.

This did not stop Allan Wagner from voicing his best wishes for Bolivia to solve its landlocked situation, which would represent an expression of Latin American fraternity.

The truth is that Wagner's visit to La Paz was prompted by Peruvian concern over the diplomatic rapprochement between the government's of La Paz and Santiago.

Regarding this it was recalled that Paz Estenssoro, during a press conference held 3 months ago, stated the need to give a fresh approach to relations with Chile.

Shortly after that press conference, Paz Estenssoro named author and journalist Jorge Adolfo Siles Salinas, as Bolivian consul general to Chile. Siles Salinas, in addition to having excellent relations in Santiago, is married to a sister of Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle.

The various agreements reached by Allan Wagner and Bedregal Guiterrez did not prevent the La Paz daily, PRESENCIA, from warning about the existence of disagreements regarding the landlocked problem, which, in any case, is the main problem for Bolivian foreign policy.

COB 'DETERMINED' TO GO AHEAD WITH REFERENDUM

PY050204 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], has said the COB is determined to go ahead with the so-called referendum on the new tax law and the Bolivian foreign debt.

Concerning church participation in the referendum, Lechin said that the COB leadership understands the excuses given by Methodists and Catholics for not participating. As the people's servants, however, they will cooperate with the referendum.

[Begin Lechin recording] It is undeniable that they cannot participate. We have understood clearly the apologies expressed by the Catholic Church and the Methodist Church. Because they are serving the people, however, they will cooperate in this task. [end recording]

Thus, the talks between the church and the COB refute the information minister's statements to the contrary.

In addition, Lechin referred to the possibility of making trips to mining districts to report on his decision whether to accept or reject the executive secretariat of the mineworkers federation.

[Begin recording, in progress] ... because as an active COB union leader I am not barred from attending those meetings to which I have been kindly invited. [end recording]

In conclusion, Lechin stated that today he will reveal his decision on whether or not to join the mineworkers federation, after delaying the decision for 2 weeks.

CONGRESS APPROVES AMENDED ELECTORAL LAW

PY060129 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] In a special session that lasted exactly 7 minutes, the Federal Senate -- by a symbolic vote of the party leaders -- yesterday approved six amendments proposed by the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate's original bill to regulate the November elections. Eight items in the Chamber of Deputies amendments were voted down, among them, the elimination of the ex-officio candidacy for the Senate, and the exclusion of the senators elected in 1982 from the Constituent Assembly. The amended law now awaits presidential approval.

The spokesman for the Justice Commission, Senator Helio Gueiros (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party of Pernambuco), contended that the senator must participate in the Constituent Assembly because only the Constitution, not an ordinary law, can exclude them. He argued for the maintenance of ex-officio candidacies on the grounds that a change can only be made through a so-called complementary law, not through an ordinary law like the one being debated.

The Senate also voted to maintain the original wording of the proposal, which refers to two-party coalitions. In these cases the number of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies and the state legislative assemblies can be twice the number of seats to be filled; in the case of three or more party coalitions, that number can be tripled.

Among the Chamber of Deputies amendments that the Senate approved was one providing for the loss of mandate of an elected official who is proven to have committed abuses of economic power. Another item retained in the text that is pending presidential sanction refers to the election of mayors of municipalities that were created before 15 June 1986.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- Petrobras has discovered a giant gas field in the Campos Basin. This gas field will almost triple Brazil's total gas reserves, making the country virtually self-sufficient. Announcing the "fabulous discovery" on 13 May, Petrobras exploration director Wagner Freire said that reserves are estimated at 150 billion cubic meters. The gas is not associated with oil. Thus far, the country's total gas reserves are 92.7 billion cubic meters. The deposits cover 150 square kilometers with depths ranging from 500 to 1,000 meters. The discovery was made at a depth of 952 meters, 7.5 km from the test well of the Albacora gas field. The field may produce 9 million cubic meters of gas per day. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 May 86 p 23 PY]

TRADE BALANCE RECORD -- Brasilia -- The April trade balance has set a record for the month, reaching $1.286 billion. Exports totaled $2.172 billion and imports totaled $886 million. Roberto Fendt, the foreign trade department director of Bank of Brazil (CACEX), has reported that the 1st quarter cumulative trade balance has reached $3.849 billion. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 May 86 p 18 PY]

PERU'S WAGNER DISCUSSES 25-27 MAY VISIT

PY052300 Santiago HOY in Spanish 2-8 Jun 86 p 21

[Interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon by Odette Magnet during his stay in Santiago 25-27 May to attend the Chilean-Peruvian joint commission meeting; date not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Magnet] What are the achievements and objectives of the joint commission?

[Wagner] The joint commission has been holding meetings for several years with the purpose of making recommendations to the respective governments on how to promote economic and commercial relations, as well as other types of activities involving the two countries. During the present meeting of the joint commission we discussed bilateral trade issues with the objective of expanding the agreement within the framework of ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] so that enough resources are available to increase the levels of trade of the two countries. We also hope to reach agreements on the authorization of visas of official diplomatic passports, on the struggle against drug trafficking, and on the control of mouth and foot disease."

[Magnet] What will be the immediate results of this meeting?

[Wagner] They are quite obvious. I will give you an example: Chile is the second largest market for Peru's nontraditional export products. We are also certain that Peru is a very important market for Chilean products. Throughout our history our two countries have had free-flowing commerce and we believe our markets have potentials that must be explored and exploited based on understanding.

[Magnet] You have noted that regional disarmament must be achieved. To what extent can these government agreements be truly effective?

[Wagner] This is a very important and complex issue that must be properly treated. The need that each country has to defend itself is based on its different ideas of national security. As for the objective in question, I must note that we are seeking contacts among the military chiefs of the two countries -- as well as those of other neighboring countries -- so that through mutual knowledge and trust, we can create the proper atmosphere that will lead to the curtailment of arms spending. Moreover, this will also allow our countries to use these resources to meet the priority needs of the peoples.

[Magnet] You talked about a 'long-term project'...

[Wagner] We must take gradual steps through progressive measures with other countries to achieve a regional agreement in keeping with what was proposed by President Alan Garcia. At the bilateral level, there will be obvious limits to the progress that can be achieved. There was a political and diplomatic framework in which to discuss the issue during my talks with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. "Moreover, the recent meeting that high-ranking Peruvian and Chilean armed forces chiefs held in Lima has yielded important results. We are satisfied with this first meeting, which will be followed by others so that we may continue to discuss ways to achieve our objective.

[Magnet] The Chilean press reported that the main objective of this meeting was to discuss measures against terrorism. It seems that more emphasis was put on this issue.

[Wagner] This was not the objective of the meeting, and the issue was not discussed.

[Magnet] To what extent does terrorism pose a threat to the consolidation of the Peruvian democratic process?

[Wagner] The Peruvian democratic process is already a few years old. We have an open, pluralist democratic system that allows freedom of speech and participation in any political trends. All individual freedoms are fully guaranteed. Therefore, we believe that our democracy has had a good start but of course it must be granted an opportunity to function and to consolidate itself. This is what we are experiencing in Peru today, we are experiencing the consolidation of democracy.

[Magnet] But terrorism is a real threat...

[Wagner] It is not a real threat in the sense that it might upset the democratic regime. Because of its nature, terrorism is a phenomenon that causes concern and has claimed many victims, particularly among the peasants. The Shining Path practices a kind of terrorism. It is indigenous if you can call it that, although it is based on a foreign ideology. It is a movement that does not propose any political alternative, or, quote, take responsibility for, unquote, any of the actions it carries out.

[Wagner] The decision taken by President Garcia -- to limit the servicing of the foreign debt to the payment of a maximum of 10 percent of the revenue Peru derives from its exports -- signifies the rescuing of our country's economic independence. It is obvious that the foreign debt is the most dramatic expression of financial imperialism and of the prevailing international economic order. It is also an incentive for Latin American countris to unite in our struggle to achieve a new economic order so that through a joint action, we may be able to seek overall international solutions. "It is discouraging that industrial creditor countries still lack the proper perception of the political circumstances surrounding this issue."

DC Issues Statement on Visit

PY060046 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 6

[Text] In a statement released on 29 May, the Christian Democratic Party [DC] denied that it had attempted to prevent Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner from visiting Chile, saying "the party did not do that; the DC understands and appreciates the reasons for the visit, from the viewpoint of the state."

In its statement, the DC pointed out that we deplore, "however, that in the absence of a democratic government in Chile, the legitimate representatives of the Peruvian people should negotiate over highly sensitive issues with agents who are not controlled by congress, which represents the people's sovereignty."

DEL VALLE ON PERUVIAN-BOLIVIAN TALKS, RUMORS

PY060223 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has categorically denied rumors that Chile is heavily arming itself. He said the rumors are being spread by groups in Peru and every other part of the world, which are fond of criticizing everything. He asserted that the rumors had been spread by small groups that seek to prevent talks with Peru, talks which are designed to improve relations between two brother nations.

Del Valle also said that it is only correct for Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal to hold meetings with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Wagner, regarding Bolivia's aspirations for an outlet to the sea, although this subject has still not been addressed directly by the main parties involved, that is, Chile and Bolivia. Bolivia must inform Peru of its aspirations and views on this issue. He added that Chile is by no means concerned by the talks held in La Paz and that the government has nothing to fear. Del Valle reiterated his desire to talk with Bolivian Minister Guillermo Bedregal at some future international forum.

2 BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO, NO CASUALTIES

PY060034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Jun (EFE) -- Two bombs tonight exploded in different parts of Santiago causing some damage but no casualties according to first reports.

One of the bombs exploded at the entrance of the No 27 Army Recruiting Center in the Providencia district destroying the front door of the building. The other bomb exploded in the Nunoa district, eastern Santiago, on the property of the Carlos Cardoen Company, which manufacturers weapons. It caused only slight damage.

No opposition group has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

SANTIAGO STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE; POLICE ARREST 150

PY060313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Jun (AFP) -- According to police sources, Carabineros today arrested some 150 students who were taking part in a march to protest the military government's decision to place public high schools under municipality control.

During the second week of incidents, the Carabineros used tear gas bombs and water cannons to disperse hundreds of students of the different high schools of the populous San Miguel neighborhood in southern Santiago, as they were shouting slogans against General Augusto Pinochet's regime. Similar demonstrations were also held in other parts of the capital with the participation of students and teachers.

Some youths, most of them not more than 15 years old, were arrested and taken to a police station where they remained for several hours. This was disclosed by a Spanish priest, Francisco Garcia, of a parish school, who was also arrested with the students but later released. One student leader stated that they were trying to conduct a peaceful protest against the municipalization of education institutions but they were strongly repressed by police forces and many students were arrested.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED CUBAN-TRAINED TERRORIST

PY052358 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 29

[Text] It is believed that a 38-year-old individual, who was arrested by members of the investigative police and placed at the disposal of the Santiago third judge advocate, was "in charge of the military training of the masses" of the outlawed Communist Party's [PC] Northern Santiago Committee.

This person has been identified as Hector Manuel Vera Moraga, also known as "Burro", "Ivan", or "Victor." He is regarded as the mastermind of several bomb attacks against transformers and street lamp posts in the metropolitan area. According to the police report, the attacks were perpetrated in 1983, 1984, and 1985. Ammonia gelatin, potassium nitrate, and detonating wire that Vera Moraga supplied to his combat units were used in the attacks. The material was provided by the logistics branch of the PC military apparatus.

The investigative police noted that other members of the PC linked to Vera Moraga had been arrested previously. These have been identified as: Pablo Enrique Santibanez Zuniga, German Arturo Pena Barraza, Hugo Ceferino Vilca Vallejos, Mauricio Felipe Hernandez Zuniga, Hector Enrique Medina Jimenez, and Pedro Elias Castro Tapia. All have been charged with violating the weapons and explosives control law. The report stated that among those arrested are several individuals who received paramilitary training in Cuba in the use of explosives, teaching weapons use, and other specialties. Upon their return to the country, these individuals joined the PC combat units. Hector Vera was also trained in Cuba and fulfilled a duty which allowed him to maintain close contact with the PC higher echelons.

LABOR UNIONS CALL FOR STOPPAGE ON 2-3 JULY

PY050348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The general stoppage that has been called for 2-3 July by opposition labor unions today received the support of the Christian Democracy, one of the main opposition forces. The Christian Democrats as part of the Chilean people will actively join that stoppage, says a communique released today by the Christian Democratic Party calling on all its members and sympathizers to enthusiastically participate in all the demonstrations prior to the 2-3 July stoppage. The demonstrations prior to the stoppage were called last Monday by the National Civic Assembly.

In addition to Christian Democracy, which heads the moderate Democratic Alliance coalition, the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), headed by the outlawed Communist Party of Chile, will support the stoppage.

COURT REJECTS U.S. REQUEST FOR MATTA EXTRADITION

PA051321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bogota, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Today, the Colombian Supreme Court of Justice rejected two requests to extradite Honduran Juan Ramon Matta to the United States. Matta is accused of drug trafficking and homicide and is presently under arrest in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The extradition requests presented by U.S. authorities were rejected by the penal division of the Colombian top court.

The position paper of the two magistrates, Jorge Carreno Luengas and Guillermo Davila Munoz, sustained that: "Since the alleged drug trafficker is not in the country, his delivery to the requesting country cannot be approved, according to the provisions of the existing treaty between Colombia and the United States."

Matta Lopez, or Matta Ballesteros as he appeared on several passports, is accused of ordering the murders of a Honduran couple and U.S. narcotics agent Enrique Camarena and Mexican pilot Alfredo Zavala Arvelar after they were kidnapped in 1985.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA051527 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo will leave today for Panama to participate in the Contadora and Central American summit [as heard], which is expected to finalize the peace document for the region. There are no grounds, however, to assert that the document will be signed tomorrow as scheduled.

The Colombian cabinet minister told CARACOL that this is a mediation process that must be kept up to the last minute and that some formulas and paths to understanding are still open, as Central Americans themselves have stated.

FARC INVITES PRESIDENT-ELECT BARCO TO MEETING

PA041829 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The FARC has invited President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas to La Uribe to continue working on the agreements signed with the present administration. FARC leaders say they have not dismissed the electoral path as a way of attaining power, and announced that they will extend their system of bilateral agreements to liberals, conservatives, socialists, believers [as heard], democrats, and progressives.

The FARC dismissed the possibility of a generalized armed conflict in Colombia in the near future and added that the M-19 is an armed movement that has only two columns of fighters.

According to reports in Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, Manuel Marulanda Velez, Tirofijo, proposed a meeting between President-elect Barco Vargas and the FARC general staff at the Green House, the FARC's headquarters, because there are no guarantees at Narino Palace. Tirofijo said: We invite you to the Green House right now to talk with us if you are willing to make progress in the peace process.

POLICE CORDON PREVENTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

PY051332 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Jun 86 p 47

[Text] Policemen carrying electric truncheons and firearms stopped Theology School students from holding a solidarity demonstration yesterday on behalf of jailed leaders Alberto Alderete and Marcelino Corazon Medina. The demonstration was also designed to express concern over the country's difficult situation and solidarity with the news media.

The demonstration was to take place at 0800 on the Catholic University campus in the Santa Librada neighborhood. At 1400 (when the Paraguay-Iraq soccer game for the world soccer championship was due to begin in Mexico) the students planned to march to the intersection of Jose Felix Bogado Avenue and Felicidad Street in protest of the financial support to the soccer team given by the government when the country is facing a difficult economic and social situation.

Policemen were deployed at intersections near the School of Theology as of 0600 yesterday, and the cordon was reinforced at 0700 preventing students, teachers, and employees from either entering or leaving the area. Almost the entire neighborhood was under siege, including the Radio Primero de Marzo station where the students had planned to make statements. Hugo Buongermini, a member of the student council, said that the police cordon was an "outrage against university autonomy.":

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER DIES -- Dr Hermogenes Rojas Silva, a member of the current Executive Board of the Christian Democratic Party, has died. [Excerpt] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 8 PY]

WAGNER DEFINES MAIN FOREIGN POLICY PLANKS

PM051223 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 May 86 p 11

[Antonio Cano dispatch: "Allan Wagner: 'Reagan Administration Has No Policy Toward Latin America'"]

[Text] Lima -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, a 44-year-old career diplomat, has become -- thanks to the role played by his country on the Latin American scene -- one of the most active peace negotiators in Central America. Here he defines the most important aspects of Peru's foreign policy.

United States

"President Ronald Reagan's administration has no policy toward Latin America, just as previous government have had none either. A Latin American problem begins to attract U.S. interest insofar as it has a bearing on its big power interests. Usually, when the United States becomes aware of some problem in Latin America, it is already too late. Therefore, the prospects for cooperating positively are slight, and it usually has recourse to force."

Central America

"The solution to the crisis in Central America must be provided by the Central American countries themselves, with the Latin Americans' assistance."

Contadora

"There is a difference between completing the text of the peace document and its signing. If it were possible to make the two things coincide on 6 June, so much the better. However, if the document is not signed that day, despite its text being agreed on, it would be an error of international perception for this to be deemed a failure. In Contadora the principles of nonintervention and Latin America's seif-determination are at stake."

Nicaragua

"We would like for there to be freedom of the press and complete political freedom in Nicaragua, but democracy is something that each people must win, and peoples must be left to win it. There are currently no objective elements that could cause the current Nicaraguan Government to be a threat to its neighbors or to be able to turn its country into a pawn in the East-West confrontation."

The Contras

"They are former Somozist guardsmen who, supported by the United States, have become a noteworthy force, which is causing a state of internal warfare in Nicaragua. Washington's stance in supporting the contras is mistaken and is not leading to pluralist democracy but, on the contrary, is exacerbating Nicaragua's internal situation and that with its neighbors because it has caused an enormous arms buildup."

Cuba

"The differences between Peru and Cuba exist in the sense that there is a different political system and ideology.

"But above these differences there is our status as Latin American countries and the possibility of working together in search of our region's unity."

El Salvador

"Jose Napoleon Duarte's government is a democratic government that is facing internal guerrilla warfare, which orginated under the military regime and which is continuing through inertia under the democratic system."

Chile

"The internal political situation in Chile is something that concerns us all. Currently, without interfering in another country's internal affairs, Peru shares the conviction of the need to establish pluralist democracies in all countries of the region, without exception. However, this is a process that is the responsibility of each country's nationals."

Foreign Debt

"We believe there should be a joint approach -- as coordinated as possible -- which would allow the most effective joint action possible."

Drug Trafficking

"More has been done in the struggle against drug trafficking in 5 months than in all the previous years."

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 19 PROVINCES

PY051828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1727 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 5 June (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended the state of emergency in 19 provinces of 4 departments for 60 days. The reason, stated in the decree published in the official bulletin, EL PERUANO, today, is that subversive activities continue in these provinces. The state of emergency implies suspension of individual rights and the placing of the zones in question under the political and military control of the Armed Forces.

The provinces under the state of emergency are Cangallo, Huanta, Huamanga, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuaman in Ayacucho Department, as well as the provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytara, and Churcampa in Huancavelica Department, and Chincheros province in Apurimac Department. The decree also applies to the provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalies, Dos de Mayo, and Ambo in the northern Huanuco Department. The extension of the state of emergency in these provinces, came in the wake of a similar decision for Lima and its port Callao, made on 2 June. This measure also included the extension of the curfew.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Hugo Otero Lanzaroti is the new Peruvian Ambassador to France. He was ratified in his post by the Senate today. He is former SINACOSO [National Social Communications System] president and former presidential press counselor. [Excerpt] [Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 31 May 86 PY]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF CUBAN V. P.'S REMARKS ON L.A.

Bilateral Ties

PY050400 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 28 May 86 p 3

[Text] During a vigorous talk, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez appealed to Latin America to work for world peace and "especially to realize the Latin America of which Artigas dreamed, the Latin America of which Bolivar and San Martin dreamed, and the Latin America which Jose Marti called our America."

He said: "In the name of Latin America, I urge you to cooperate in this task."

The high-ranking leader of the Cuban revolution took part in a conference on peace which was held in the auditorium of the University of the Republic and was attended by the University board, headed by Rector Samuel Lichtensztein.

Among the audience that crowded the auditorium were student leaders of Asceep [Social and Cultural Association of State School Students] and FEUU [Federation of University Students of Uruguay], together with scientists, including Jose Luis Massera and Hugo Villar, leaders of the political youth groups, and others.

First the university rector welcomed the Cuban vice president, noting the political and intellectual achievements of Carlos Rodriguez and asserting that his political career has contributed not only to Cuba but also to the rest of the Latin American continent.

The Cuban politician and intellectual started his address by noting the solidarity and friendship between the Cuban and Uruguayan people, expressing his gratitude, "not in a personal way but as a representative of a people who are closely linked with Uruguay."

"In my address before this university auditorium today I want to evoke three situations linked to the university, Cuba, and Uruguay. In August 1961 this same auditorium heard a voice which, although Argentine by birth, became Cuban in the eyes of the world and in essence was Latin American. That was the voice of Ernesto 'Che' Guevara."

He continued: "On that occasion 'Che' was participating in the meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, where Latin America was debating the Alliance for Progress bill."

Referring to Che Guevara, Rodriguez said that "with his caustic words, which we all recall, Che pointed out the real limitations and the true plans of the Alliance for Progress."

Rodriguez then added that in January 1962, together with President Dorticos, I formed part of the Cuban delegation to the OAS meeting in Punta del Este. This was a moment which we do not like to recall, because it was a shameful moment when Cuba, by Washington's imposition, was expelled.

Rodriguez went on to recall "an afternoon which we will always remember, when we returned to Montevideo to take the plane home, feeling alone and unprotected. The Latin American people -- this time the inhabitants of Montevideo -- voiced their solidarity, a solidarity which has continued."

He went on to say that some years later, in December 1966, that situation had changed. I had the honor of presiding over a Cuban delegation to the FAO conference -- only 4 years later -- which was presided over by an Uruguayan with whom, despite the great friendship that existed and will continue to exist, we disagreed and continue to disagree over various points of view on Latin American internal and external issues.

But Wilson Ferreira Aldunate exercised the presidency of that conference with an attitude and a sense of respect for our opinion that irritated the U.S. delegation."

In another paragraph of his address the Cuban vice president recalled when Che voiced his opinion on the Alliance for Progress at the university auditorium, "and we had to say, quoting an old Argentine tango, that the Alliance for Progress had become neglected, weak, and decrepit."

Referring to the arms race and the threat of nuclear war, the Cuban leader said: "The war that threatens us is universal, because even if the atomic mushroom were to rise thousands and thousands of kilometers away from this calm and peaceful city of Montevideo, the effects of the atomic dust would reach this city, and there would be no survivors to have the privilege of living to witness how mankind has been destroyed."

"Time and again Cuba has stated that there can be no peace without development and no development without peace. The interrelation between peace and development makes it impossible to refer to one without referring to the other. To struggle for peace one has to struggle for development, and in order to achieve development one must simultaneously achieve regional, continental, and universal peace."

Rodriguez added that "if the arms race -- for which Reagan's administration bears the main responsibility -- cannot be stopped, we will not manage to develop or advance at the appropriate pace or prevent development from stopping completely."

The Cuban leader also mentioned the Soviet Union's peace proposals and criticized the Reagan government's policy of continuing with nuclear tests and the arms race, as well as its attack on Libya.

Regarding this last subject, he said: "We were all shocked by the attack on Libya, because one can disagree with terrorism but what cannot be allowed is for one country to take the liberty of accusing, investigating, judging, and punishing, because there are enough laws at the present time to handle these procedures."

Another subject he discussed was the presence of Cubans in Angola, stating: "They are there in response to an invitation from the Angolan Government because of the threats received from South Africa. This Cuban presence was approved by most of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity and by the fifth conference of Nonaligned Countries that was held in Sri Lanka."

He added that the Cuban presence "was temporary, and if they have remained there for so long it has been due to the South African stubbornness and the systematic support of the U.S. Government, especially that of the current administration."

The Cuban Vice President ended by praising the role played by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, of which Uruguay is a member, making an appeal for unity respecting the Nicaraguan peoples' right to self-determination.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was seen out of the auditorium with an enthusiastic ovation and chants of solidarity with Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Common Viewpoints

PY051826 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 4

[Text] As a farewell to the press, visiting Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguerz held a press conference for the local and international press during which journalists questioned the Cuban official on political, economic, social religious and international issues.

First, when asked about common viewpoints between the Governments of Cuba and Uruguay, Rodriguez said: "For example, the two parties view Contadora as a process that must continue. Uruguayan President Sanguinetti has said that Contadora is like a bicycle -- one must keep pedaling so as not to fall off -- and we agree with this view." He added: "In the second place, when I arrived in this country I saw with satisfaction that the president felt that 6 June -- a date that many regard as final -- is a fundamental date, but not a deadline. This is how not only Cuba but other important Latin American nations view this as well."

He went on to say: "In the third place, we discussed the need to unite Latin America. Latin American unity has been on the drawing boards for years. Since Bolivar, and Marti after him, the need for unity has been stated as a prerequisite for reaffirming our own identity." He added: "It is not a question of agreeing on implementing socialism because some people may not like it, but we can agree on uniting Latin America and I do not believe this poses a threat to anyone."

Rodriguez was also asked about his ties with the Batista regime. He thanked the journalist for asking him the question and went on to explain that "I began to fight the dictatorship in my country at the age of 17, and since then there has not been a single dictatorship in Cuba that I did not fight against. It is well known that Batista's dictatorship began on 10 March 1952 and lasted until 1 January 1959. On 10 March 1952 I went underground, and on 23 July 1953, as soon as the Moncada Barracks were attacked, Batista's henchmen raided my home."

Rodriguez explained: "I was one of Batista's ministers in June 1944, that is, many years before he implemented his dictatorship. In 1941 our country launched a movement of national unity against Nazism and Hitlerism. Batista, as an elected leader, established a government of national unity in which the organization to which I belonged, the Popular Socialist Party, was invited to participate. I am not ashamed of having participated in this coalition of democratic forces at that time of national unity -- from June to October 1944 -- when there was total freedom and no one had been jailed."

He added: "That is the extent of my participation. Therefore, I have never been involved with any Cuban dictatorship. On the contrary, I have always been committed to struggle against dictatorships."

When asked about the political prisoners in Cuba and their current situation, Rodriguez said, "there are not 15,000 political prisoners. There was a time when there were several thousands of political prisoners -- as Fidel Castro himself admitted -- at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, but 72 hours later, when the threat was defeated, we gradually released them all."

Rodriguez emphasized that "no one in Cuba is imprisoned for ideological reasons or because of what they have said. The people are imprisoned for doing things like placing bombs, organizing counterrevolutionary groups, or carrying out attacks. The only actual attack against a leader was directed at me, and those who did it are free. There were 15 persons with hand grenades; we fought and someone died, but not one of us. The rest were arrested and sent to jail, but now they are free.

Request to Join ALADI

PY052152 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 86

[Text] In a speech to representives of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI], Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez yesterday reported that Cuba has already begun negotiations to participate as an observer in ALADI.

Rodriguez stressed ALADI's role in integrating all Latin American countries, the need for Latin American unity to overcome the crisis currentiy affecting the countries, and the need for a new international economic order, among other important points.

Gustavo Maraginos, chairman of the committee of ALADI representatives, welcomed the Cuban visitor.

Then Rodriguez took the floor. He began by saying that "the Cuban integrationist tendency is now renewed with Cuba's declared decision to increase its participation not only in the South-South activities but also in regional organizations such as ALADI."

Referring to the need for Latin American unity, he said: "Jose Marti participated as an Uruguayan representative in the American Monetary Conference. There, he spoke the words that still echo in a continental framework, because of their foresight."

He could see then that a new and strong economy was lurking, which was ready not only to shape the personality of the North but also to seize the Antilles and to advance powerfully against countries of the South."

"We all know the history of the past decades, Rodriguez stated, "and we have not been able to conduct in a practical manner the process of the common defense of Latin America or to promote economic integration, which would give us the necessary strength to resist and negotiate."

He recalled that the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] was a failure, that the Andean Pact was a reality with successes and failures, and that ALADI gathers the experience of failures and the possibilities and prospects that have emerged from these integration efforts."

"Mr President, it is a pleasure for us to say that we believe ALADI is on the right tract," Rodriguez stated. He added: "Cuba feels it is appropriate to join this organization, and as you know, we are in a process of requesting that we be admitted as observers."

He said: "Economic integration, as President Fidel Castro has stated, is essential to the success of the process of Latin American economies."

He also stressed the need for a thorough analysis of the economic situation, especially the problem of the negative impact on the development of underdeveloped Latin American countries by large foreign debts, "which smother us all and give us no opportunity to continue our development, which appeared to be promising but was interrupted."

Rodriguez said: "Latin America has retrogressed 10 years in its economic policy."

He proposed continuing the struggle for the new international economic order, which "for years the underdeveloped nations have been seeking. We have to renew this struggle regardless of the despair created by the attitude of international capitalist centers, and why not say it, by the attitude of the U.S. Government, particularly the current Reagan administration."

He said that "unfair international trade relations must be changed in order to achieve fair economic relations for our basic products."

Stressing the Cuban role within CEMA, the Cuban vice president stated, "Cuba's participation in the integrationist plans of the socialist countries does not reduce its Latin American integrationist tendency, and we are also trying to take advantage of the possibilities the socialist countries' position give us."

Rodriguez added: "We must emphasize this because the political possibilities that emerge from our socialist characteristics must not be confused with the historical roots of our country. There is no contradiction between the two."

Finally, the Cuban vice president told the special session in his honor that "we are ready to cooperate to the full extent of our meager possibilities and with the efforts of all. We reiterate our Latin American disposition, and we want to emphasize our satisfaction on seeing the importance placed today on Latin American unity, which has been made possible by a collective decision and by a climate of democratic recovery."

SOVIETS ASK TO ATTEND GATT MEETING AS OBSERVERS

PY060329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Montevideo, 5 June (AFP) -- According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Soviet Union has formally requested the support of several countries in its efforts to be allowed to participate, as an observer, in the ministers' meeting of the GATT to be held in Uruguay in September.

The sources disclosed that Uruguay was one of the countries that received the Soviet petition through a note that arrived a few days ago.

The Soviet Union does not belong to GATT. Therefore, its participation in the meeting will be possible only with previous approval for it to attend as an observer.

MARITIME TANSPORTATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

FL052030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 June (NOTIMEX) -- The Communications and Transportation Secretariat (SCT) has signed and ratified nine international bilateral agreements this year on maritime transportation that will equally share cargo and bring more income into the country. According to the SCT, these agreements will assure favorable conditions for Mexico's maritime development, expand export markets, increase the merchant fleet, save income and equalize the trade balance.

These commitments are based on international law which allows the countries involved to equally share in 80 percent of the total cargo while the remaining 20 percent is awarded to ships from other nations. Mexico has signed agreements with the Governments of Brazil, USSR, Bulgaria, GDR, Spain, Argentina, and the Netherlands. Another agreement was signed in 1974 with the PRC and another with Spain in 1981.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL DENIES INSOLVENCY

FL050300 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 0045 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 June (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Angel Gurria, loan director of the Mexican finance secretariat, said today that Mexico has promptly met its financial commitments during the past 6 months, despite the fact that it has not received any foreign loans. He denied that the country is insolvent and that it lacks the ability to make payments on its commitments. However, he did indicate that it is not clear how long that ability can be maintained.

Gurria said the IMF agreement has been limited by the uncertainty of oil prices, which has had harsh affects on the economy in general since it influences the type of exchange, inflation rates, public sector deficit, domestin interest rates, and public spending. He explained that because of the instability of the oil market, 1986 projects were cancelled and new IMF agreement requires more time than was anticipated.

Gurria said talks with the IMF continue and the goals of the two parties are still the same: a lower deficit, lower inflation, and increased exports. The differences between the IMF and the Mexican Government, he said, are mechanisms and time. In addition, Gurria said, one has to take into account that the economic cabinet will have to reach an agreement before implementing the package that will be presented to the IMF on the behavior of the national economy.

PAN CRITICIZED FOR STANCE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PA052229 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Hector Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has said that with the exception of the National Action Party [PAN], the Mexican delegation attending the 26th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Meeting was totally in agreement regarding defense of national sovereignty. He added that Jesus Gonzalez Schmal spoke out in favor of the privatization of the Mexican economy and of opening the doors to foreign investment in our country without any controls, while most of the Mexican delegation declared itself opposed to a U.S. proposal in this regard.

During a session of the permanent commission of the congress, Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said that the PAN sympathizes with Ronald Reagan's interventionist and arms buildup policy, while on the other hand we Mexicans love peace, development, and disarmament.

Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said that our economic policy and our country's stance on international affairs will not undergo any changes, despite U.S. presure on our country. There will be no change in the foreign investment law, he said, adding that foreign investment will always be welcome in our country, as long as it complies with our laws.

Martinez Corbala said that the United States is exerting pressure on Mexico from various angles in order to obtain our country's oil. The United States has oil reserves for 8 or 9 years; Mexico has reserves for 25 years and therefore (?wants) free foreign investments in areas such as Pemex and the Federal Electricity Commission.

During the permanent commission session, Deputy (Martin Tavira Urriostegui) of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party] (Graco Ramirez) of the PST [Workers' Socialist Party], and (Jorge Alcocez Villanueva) of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] condemned the attitude of PAN leader Jesus Gonzalez Schmal, describing him as a representative of a party that wants to create schisms among Mexicans.

During today's session, various issues were discussed, such as calling Guillermo Becker Arreola, general director of Sidermex [Mexican Iron and Steel Company] before commissions so that he can explain to the legislators the procedure for liquidating the Monterrey foundry.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN TRADE TO INCREASE -- The government of the Republic of Indonesia will increase by over 100 percent its trade relations with Mexico, which currently amounts to $50 million a year. Indonesian Ambassador to Mexico Dr (Sumari) has explained that the increase is anticipated with the purchase of industrial machinery, steel, and chemical goods to be used for fertilizer production. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 5 Jun 86 FL]

PUBLIC DEFICIT INCREASES -- According to a report from the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit with regard to the public debt of the first 3 months of 1986, the government during this period paid 1.448 trillion pesos in interest on its internal debt, which is above 11.5 trillion pesos. Despite the announced budget cut of 500 billion pesos, the economic deficit of the public sector increased in the first 3 months of this year to 1. 109 3 trillion pesos (37.2 percent of the total amount approved by Congress for the entire year). [Excerpt] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 13 PA]

MARIJUANA SEIZED FROM SHIPS -- Mexican and U.S. narcotics agents have seized 10 tons of marijuana aboard two boats in the Gulf of Mexico. One of the boats had been anchored 35 days, and this fact aroused the agents' suspicion. The names of the ships and their crewmen have not been disclosed. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86 PA]

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ESQUIVEL REORGANIZES CABINET

PA060002 Paris AFP in Spanish GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belize City, 5 June (AFP) -- Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel today announced the reorganization of his cabinet, affecting all of his ministers.

The new cabinet, which according to Esquivel is the result of the recommendations made by a government reorganization committee made up of representatives from the UK, India, and Ghana, will strengthen Dean Barrow's position. Barrow, a 34-year-old lawyer, will remain the foreign affairs and the economic development minister. However, he will now have an additional responsibility, that of justice minister.

With this cabinet change Deputy Prime Minister Curl Thompson remains the home affairs and establishment minister; however, he will no longer be responsible for matters concerning citizenship, immigration, refugees, or prisoners, which have been transferred to Barrow.

The minister most affected by the Esquivel change of government -- Esquivel came to power in December 1984 -- is Dean Lindo, the minister of natural resources, who will now be only minister of agriculture. Lindo, who was leader of the United Democratic Party (UDP) until 1979 and is currently its president, is considered Prime Minister Esquivel's strongest rival for the official party's leadership.

However, Lindo has been strongly criticized because of several land distribution cases during his mandate, particularly the sale of 278,000 hectares of the multinational Coca-Cola Company in northeast Belize.

Another person affected was Derek Aikman, who as minister of education encountered serious problems when the School of Arts, Science, and Technology in Belize was closed and replaed by Michigan State University. Aikman, who also had serious difficulties with the Anglican church, will resign this post and be in charge of energy, transport, and communications only.

This is the composition of the cabinet, which will be in effect as of Monday, 9 June, and which, according to Belize's opposition, is the result of the people's pressure against several ministers' activities.

Prime minister, minister of finance and defense	Manuel Esquivel
Deputy prime minister, minister of home affairs and establishment	Curl Thompson
Minister of Justice, foreign relations, and economic development	Dean Barrow
Minister of natural resources	Charles Wagner
Minister of education, youth, and sports	Eduardo Joldson
Minister of labor and housing	Hubert Elrington
Minister of health	Israel Alpuche
Minister for energy, transport, and communications	Derek Aikman
Minister of agriculture	Dean Lindo

Henry Young, Ruben Campos, and Samuel Rhaburn are the deputy ministers of commerce, health, and foreign relations.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON EVACUATING WOUNDED, AVALOS

PA051322 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0056 GMT 5 Jun 86

[FMLN communique dated "4 July" in El Salvador]

[Text] 1. It is completely false that the FMLN has sent a note to the Armed Forces requesting the departure of 24 maimed comrades from the country. The FMLN has never sent any type of note to the Army.

2. The FMLN has evacuated comrades who were wounded in battle through the International Red Cross Committee, legitimately exercising its rights under the Geneva Convention for those wounded in war. This right is not subject to any agreement with the other party.

3. Referring to Colonel [Omar Napoleon] Avalos' case, we have stated that this release will be possible only if the government clarifies the cases of comrades who have disappeared during the last 7 months and based on an agreement for the exchange of prisoners. The Armed Forces High Command has shown no interest in resolving Col Avalos' case.

Revolution or death! We will win!

El Salvador, 4 July [as heard] 1986

VENCEREMOS PARALLELS DUARTE PROPOSAL, REPRESSION

PA051255 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Napoleon Duarte and the U.S. Embassy have jointly planned, coordinated, and carried out increased repression against the people's movement in the hope that they will prevent a greater deterioration of the already eroded image of the White House's puppet. Duarte wants to put up a smoke screen and a cushion to minimize the effects of his repression against the people's movement and is using the possibility of holding a third round of talks with the FMLN-FDR.

The acceptance of a third round of talks inside the country has been publicized by Duarte precisely at a time when the regime's repressive corps are increasing the tortures, military cordons, arrests, disappearances, and threats against the labor movement. Duarte talks about human rights and peace precisely at a time when seven members of the Human Rights Commission are in jail, when ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] workers face the most reactionary and repressive measures, and when thousands of peasants displaced from their homes are forced to live in the most subhuman, unsanitary, and overcrowded conditions and starve to death.

Duarte and the Americans think his much-publicized announcement about the dialogue will cushion the repressive actions against the [name indistinct] workers who have declared a legal strike or will hide the threats, military cordons, and Armed Forces' violations against these workers.

The stepped-up repression against the people's movement is part of a policy which is planned, coordinated, and carried out by Duarte's government and the U.S. Embassy to stop the achievements and organization of the people's movement. The Yankee counterinsurgency plans to annihilate the people's project has failed so far. The CIA has played, through U.S. AID and the American Institute for Free Labor Development [AIFLD], the role of police agent in coordination with the Duartist repressive corps. Meanwhile, Napoleon Duarte uses all kinds of maneuvers and demagoguery in his attempt to disguise, or at least cushion, the effects of his repression, particularly before the international community.

Duarte's demagogic speech -- full of words like democracy, peace, development, etc. -- is suitably accompanied by the arrest of union members, military cordons, raids, dismissals, and threats. The laws which pardon the exploiters equally declare illegal the worker's strikes. This is Duarte's worst moment; the puppet's loss of prestige and ruin is known not only in Latin American countries but in the United States itself where various sectors assert that Duarte is finished, that Duarte is only another puppet.

In fact, one of the most important mission assigned to Duarte has not been fulfilled. Duarte was suppose to annihilate, immobilize, and disrupt the people's movement. Duarte's stepped-up repression against the people's movement is only a desperate, last-minute effort. He thinks the Human Rights Commission will be silenced if its members are arrested; he thinks that the [name indistinct] workers' demands will be silenced by sending soldiers and issuing threats agasinst the workers; he thinks that the people's anger about the stepped-up repression will be lessened by issuing the proposal to hold a third round of talks and talking about peace.

However, no one will be deceived by the maneuvers of Duarte and the U.S. Embassy. Repression has increased, but this will be countered with our organization, unity, and struggle. No one will be diverted from the struggle and organization because Duarte, the puppet, talks about peace and dialogue. Duarte should not try to use the FMLN-FDR, because we will not play his game.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- As announced by General Adolfo Blandon, Colonel Ricardo Augusto Pena Arbaiza will occupy the post of military attache in the Republic of Honduras beginning in October, and Major Juan Carlos Azcunaga will be commander of the Paratroopers Battalion. [Excerpts] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO VOWS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION, VIOLENCE

PA060130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0129 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo announced that his government will initiate a campaign against corruption, violence, and high prices. In addition, President Cerezo said that his government will promote a wage increase in the private sector.

In an news conference, the Guatemalan president said that in 3 months he will organize "four great work fronts" now that he has completed the 126 days that he had set as a deadline for beginning the country's economic and social reorganization.

In addition, the Christian Democratic president said that during those 126 days "we were trying to put things in order, to find out exactly what we have to do, and to advance in several specific aspects of the reorganization of the public administration." President Cerezo said: "Now that we have completed the reorganization, we must implement the measures that we will be applying this year."

Among the "four great fronts," Cerezo emphasized the importance of the wage increase that the private sector "should put into effect immediately."

President Cerezo said that "during negotiations," the top business institution of Guatemala, the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations, CACIF, "agreed on a wage increase for private sector workers, to allow them to meet the high cost of living."

Cerezo added: "I hope the businessmen will fulfill their promise, because the government increased government employees' salaries in May to set an example and improve the Guatemalans' standard of living." Cerezo pointed out that if the private sector "does not fulfill its promise and increase it workers' wages, then we will do so in the way we consider appropriate, but the increase has to come immediately."

Regarding the "front" against corruption that he will create Cerezo said: "There is enormous resistance," so much so that it has generated violence; for example, the murder of an immigration executive who uncovered passport trafficking. Consuelo de Garcia, the chief of the Passport Department of the General Immigration Directorate of Guatemala, was shot to death on a city bus yesterday by several armed men who subdued the other passengers.

Cerezo said that "to fight corruption, which occurs not only within the administration but in the commercial and business sectors as well, we will make changes in the customs section of the Finance Ministry, the Immigration Office, and other state institutions." As a first step "to clean up public administration," Cerezo announced an "administrative reorganization in all the general directorates of state institutions."

Regarding citizens' safety, President Vinicio Cerezo admitted that "there has been an increase in violence, which worries us." For that reason, the current 10,000-man National Police force will be increased. In addition, a security commission will be created, comprised of Guatemala City Mayor Alvaro Arzu and delegates of the Ministries of Government and Defense, the legislature, and the Presidency.

President Cerezo added: "We will try to counter the wave of violence with all available resources until we obtain the $16-million loan that will be used to equip the Police Department."

Finally, the fourth work front will be "the fight against high prices, which are sustained by businessmen's profiteering." As a first step, President Cerezo said: "In 15 days people's markets will be opened throughout the country, for the people to buy staple items directly from the producers, thus eliminating the middleman, who manipulates the prices."

President Cerezo said that "for the time being, there will be no changes in the cabinet," although several ministers have been reproved for "certain attitudes." He did not elaborate. Cerezo said: "One thing I can assert is that there will be important changes in public administration, specifically in the general directorates of the state institutions, which is where irregularities have been discovered.

PGT ALLEGES RISKS IN C.A. PARLIAMENT

PA041836 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, has said that the creation of the Central American parliament, agreed to by the five presidents of the area in Esquipulas on 25 May, as a forum to discuss common problems of this region runs the risk of becoming an instrument to legitimize the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. This statement was made in a public declaration issued by the Secretariat of the PGT's Central Committee distributed to the various media today. The PGT maintains that the idea of including Nicaragua in this parliament can be explained from the viewpoint that the idea is to foment an internal opposition which the U.S. Government needs to legitimize its interventionist policy in that country.

Therefore, the PGT declaration added, the Central American parliament is not a true peace option for the area's people, because its creator, the Guatemalan Government, and its allies in the region view it as a tactical maneuver aimed at undermining power in Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

FRG OFFICIALS SEEK AZCONA HOSTAGE MEDIATION

PA051625 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today a delegation from the FRG Government asked Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo to intervene to obtain the release of the eight FRG volunteers kidnapped on 17 May by anti-Sandinist groups.

The FRG delegation comprises Foreign Ministry envoy Michael Jansen, other unidentified officials, and personnel from the FRG Embassy in Tegucigalpa. This same delegation has established contact and is still holding negotiations with the FDN, which is holding the eight volunteers.

Yesterday rebel sources said that the negotiations are on the right track. They added that the only condition that has been imposed to return the volunteers concerns their safety at the site where they will be released. Their release is expected soon.

Neither the FRG officials who met with Azcona nor the Honduran presidential spokesmen wished to tell newsmen about the results of this request. The Honduran Government does not officially acknowledge that there are Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces operating in its territory, but it does not deny that those forces exist.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ENDORSES 6 JUNE CONTADORA MEETING

PA051308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaragua has never opposed the signing of the Contadora act; on the contrary, it has always been willing to sign the peace document.

This was stated by President Daniel Ortega yesterday when he received, together with Commander Moises Hassan, president of the Olympic Committee, the torch of the Central American and Caribbean Games which was on its way to the Dominican Republic. Here is part of an interview with President Ortega by local and foreign reporters:

[Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress]... a meeting of Contadora and [words indistinct] Panama. The meeting is at the foreign minister level. We already responded positively. We informed Contadora that Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will attend the meeting. Therefore Nicaragua is willing to participate in the meetng convoked by Contadora. We are willing to reach substantive agreements there that definitely help to find a solution to the existing problems.

Regarding expectations concerning the signing of the document, well, Nicaragua has never opposed it. It has always been willing to sign the Contadora act, but we stated that, as Contadora also indicated, we had to discuss and reach an agreement on the pending chapter, which is Chapter 3. This chapter deals with weapons, security, and maneuvers. We have been discussing this chapter already. There have been certan aspects on which the Central American countries agree, but there are others on which they don't fully agree.

We believe that progress has been made, and we cannot accept the idea, basically promoted by the United States, that Contadora has failed and that, therefore, there is no peaceful solution, but a military option, which is what the U.S. Government proposes.

I believe that the wish and interest of the U.S. Government is for Contadora to fail. However, in practice it has proven that it is not failing.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] that the 13 foreign ministers attend, does it mean that the act will be signed?

[Ortega] Well, we speak only for Nicaragua. We don't know the response of the other Central American foreign ministers. It is fundamental that all these ministers attend the meeting and that no one rejects the invitation in order to learn about the proposals that will be made at this meeting. We don't know what will be proposed at this meeting. [end recording]

Regarding the kidnapping of the eight Germans who are in the hands of Somozist forces and who have been held captive for more than 20 days, Ortega said:

[Begin recording] This matter is already being discussed through Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. We have tried to establish communications with the U.S. and Honduran Governments through Wischnewski, because they are the governments that are directly involved, especially the U.S. Government, in the financing of the mercenary forces. It is the U.S. Government's mercenary forces which kidnapped -- which committed this terrorist act -- these eight German citizens, who were civilian volunteers. Thus, it is the U.S. Government which should give the pertinent instructions so that they can be released as soon as possible.

We have mentioned a place where they can be released. Our troops control the area, but they have instructions to avoid clashes with the mercenary forces until the German citizens are released. We have fully guaranteed that there will be no clashes until they are released.

We have very specific reports as to the place where the mercenaries who have the FRG citizens are. This has allowed us to indicate the place where the counterrevolutionaries can release the FRG citizens and the way this should be done. We already established this with Mr Wischnewski.

As we already noted, in [words indistinct] Mr Wischnewski, we feel that the U.S. Government should know this so that it can issue the instructions for the release of the German citizens. The U.S. Government is the only one responsible for the kidnapping and for this terrorism against German citizens, and it is up to it to give the orders so that its mercenary forces release them. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO: U.S. 'WANTS TO IMPOSE' DEMOCRACY

PA051525 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1458 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts[Managua, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said that Nicaragua will "never" accept the kind of democracy the United States "wants to impose on us." "That democracy (as described by the Reagan administration) is the democracy of domination and subservience to U.S. interests," the Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed.

This week Nicaragua charged that the United States is using its Central American allies to discuss the validity of the democracy in each country during the Contadora Group meeting, despite the fact that the peace document's chapter on political systems has been finished.

Yesterday Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said that "the mechanisms for the control of weapons and the Nicaraguan democratizatiin process must be discussed" before signing the Contadora peace document.

Before traveling to Panama to attend the 13th meeting of Latin American [as received] foreign ministers, D'Escoto said in a statement to the pro-government Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA that during that meeting Nicaragua will maintain a stance in defense "of Central American independence."

The Nicaraguan official added that his country will continue "striving to expedite the negotiating process," which was begun over 3 years ago by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama).

CONVICTED MININT SPY 'COMMITED SUICIDE' 4 JUNE

PA050415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0357 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 4 June (ACAN-EFE) -- A former Sandinist officer who was declared guilty of "treason against the homeland" hung himself today at a prison in this capital, the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry [Minint] reported. The sources said that Eduardo Trejos Silva, former Minint officer, used a sheet to hang himself from the ceiling of his cell.

Trejos Silva "committed suicide" this morning, but the information was released by the Minint tonight, through the Sandinist media. The sources stated that the military court has begun "a thorough investigation" concerning Trejos Silva's death; he was found guilty by a military court in this capital on 21 April.

Trejos Silva was tried along with his wife, Rosalinda Soza, and former Lieutenant Reynaldo Aguado Montealegre for working for the CIA. Aguado, Trejos, and his wife were tried and stripped of their rank in front of 200 Minint officers.

The Sandinist authorities accused Trejos Silva of being recruited by the CIA in 1983 by a diplomat accredited at the U.S. Embassy in Managua. According to the charges, Aguado Montealegre was recruited by the CIA in October 1985.

Official Communique

PA051453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Eduardo Trejos Silva, agent of the tenebrous Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, hanged himself in his cell where he was serving a sentence for treason against the homeland. The following is the text of a Minint communique regarding this incident:

The Minint reports that Eduardo Trejos Silva, former Nicaraguan Minint official, committed suicide this morning. Trejos Silva used a sheet to hang himself from the ceiling of his cell. Trejos Silva was recently condemned by a military court for treason and espionage. The military authorities are investigating the incident.

Managua, 4 June 1986

Twenty-five years later, all weapons against aggression!

Minint Public and International Relations Directorate

ARDE, UNO, FARN BEGIN JOINT MILITARY ACTIONS

PA051225 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4 A

[Text] Yesterday an ARDE communique reported the beginning of a joint military operation by ARDE, UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity], and FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] in the guerrillas' struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

The communique issued by the military command of the Southern Front, led by Commanders Fernando (El Negro) Chamorro from UNO-FARN and Leonel from ARDE, states:

1. Beginning on 17 May 1986 the EPS started a military offensive to recapture the positions between the colonies of Nueva Guinea and the southern part of Chontales Department, which has been under the control of Commander Leonel for the past 1 and 1/2 years.

2. In the recent clashes of this offensive, we have caused a total of 20 deaths and several wounded to the EPS troops. Among our forces, Companeros Fernando Rugama "Guerrillero" and Marino Mendoza "El Peludo" were killed.

3. One of the objectives of this offensive is to capture the "Toro Bayo" landing strip because of the importance it had and may have in the progress of our struggle.

4. Likewise, we report that in the San Miguelito late port our troops started military actions on 26 May to strike the pro-Soviet troops stationed at that place. In the 26 May combat we killed 10 and wounded several. The columns in charge of this operation were UNO-FARN column Juan Rafael Mora, commanded by "Veneno," and ARDE column Wenceslao Avilez, commanded by "Karate 2."

PCDN PROPOSES AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION BILL

PA060121 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] "The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] will not sign the Sandinist constitutional bill after its approval by the National Assembly, nor will it participate in the popular town councils being held to analyze the constitutional bill, unless the plan outlining the PCDN proposals is taken into consideration," Clemente Guido, PCDN national secretary of organization, has said. In an exclusive statement for LA PRENSA, Guido, vice president of the Assembly and party leader in that institution, said that his party will not endorse the Sandinist constitution because it lacks a number of declarations and specifications, making it a political instrument that favors only the Sandinists. Considering that it can be amended at any time at the will of the ruling party, sooner or later Nicaraguans would have a Marxist-Leninist constitution.

The PCDN leader said that on 3 April his party's representation at the Assembly presented a 15-point plan for amendments to the Sandinist constitutional bill, but that the nine FSLN commanders flatly rejected the proposals once they were delivered by the National Assembly's President Commander Carlos Nunez.

"There is consensus among the 14 PCDN representatives at the National Assembly. We will not sign the constitutional bill if it is approved without taking into consideration the 15 points proposed by our party. Moreover, we will not participate in any discussion, except for the debates in the Assembly, where we will again present our plan of reforms and amendments to the constitutional bill," Guido stressed.

Here are some of the reforms and amendments proposed by the PCDN: "The mentioning of God in the Constitution's preamble; the Army's nonpolitical role; freedom of the press; freedom of thought; municipal autonomy; creation of a civilian administrative career in order to separate the state from the party; better definition of a mixed economy; creation of a hospital career; separation of the national flag from the FSLN flag; promulgation of a law against constitutional crimes; government of national unity; no reelection; and a special chapter in the constitution dedicated to the family, which should continue to be considered the fundamental base of society, with marriage considered the legal basis for the family.

"All these concepts and proposals presented by the PCDN for inclusion in the Sandinist constitutional bill have been inspired by the constitutions of Latin American and European countries, as well as by the U.S. Constitution, and there is nothing unusual about them. However, the nine FSLN commanders have rejected these concepts and have refused to consider these types of proposals, closing the possibility for Nicaragua to have a constitution inspired by the democratic and pluralist system," Guido stressed.

Guido added: "The Sandinist constitutional bill has approximately 220 articles; however, none of the articles mentions nonreelection. During the Somozist days reelection was a system, and continuism was a vice; in view of the fact that reelection is not even mentioned in the Sandinist constitutional bill, it could very well happen, as it is not prohibited by law," he noted.

Article 179 of the Sandinist constitutional bill does not mention the Army's nonpolitical role, and naturally this places the Army in a highly dangerous position for the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we had to propose a new article to prevent the Army from becoming a political pawn or a factor leaning toward the ruling party, which could perfectly well tilt the balance in favor of that party, Guido said.

"Article 179 of the constitutional bill, as presented by us, reads as follows: 'The National Armed Forces are a nonpolitical institution, obedient and nonbelligerent, organized by the state to guarantee the defense of national sovereignty, revolutionary democracy, and respect for the constitution and laws. Compliance with these duties will always come before any other obligation.'

"We also proposed that Article 80 reads as follows: 'The National Armed Forces will be called Sandinist Armed Forces, in memory of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men; however, in no case will they be at the service of one person or political group, nor will they receive any specific political indoctrination."

Guido added: These concepts totally change the Army's characteristics, ensuring its nonpolitical role, and therefore they must be stated in the constituion. However, the Sandinist bill makes no mention of this subject.

Guido later said: "In accordance with Article 211 of the Sandinist constitutional bill, the constitution can be amended at the president's will; upon the request of 30 representatives at the National Assembly; or upon a citizens ' request supported by 30,000 signatures."

"This would enable the Sandinists, through countless amendments, to introduce the Marxist-Leninist project. For example, if tomorrow the president feels like saying we are going to reform the constitution in its chapter concerning mixed economy, the president's will would simply be accepted, because it is so stated in Article 211 of the Sandinist bill. [quotation marks as published]

Guido added: Meanwhile, we have made the following proposal: "The National Assembly may partially amend this Constitution at the initiative of the president of the Republic, as requested by an opposition party, by 30 representatives of the National Assembly, or by 30,000 duly certified signatures." With this, we are trying to put a lock on the door left open by the Sandinists in their constitutional bill, which they have drafted to their convenience, Clemente Guido, vice president of the National Assembly and PCDN's secretary of organization, said emphatically.

CUBAN SHIP SUNK IN ANGOLA BY SOUTH AFRICANS

FL060230 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0207 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] With a missile-equipped surface ship (Lancha Porta-Cuetes) and frogmen, South Africans today carried out a commando operation against the Angolan port of Namibe. The Cuban merchant ship Havana was sunk during the attack, while two Soviet ships were damaged.

The merchant ship that was sunk was carrying 6,000 tons of food for the Angolan population. It was reported that the entire crew is safe on land.

VICE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

FL051228 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to Mexico, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Latin America is being pressured by the United States and European countries, whose subsidized products compete with Latin American products.

At the International airport of the Mexican city of Merida, the Cuban leader said Latin America is going through one of the worst periods in its entire history because of the foreign debt of nearly $370 billion.

Views Tour

FL052340 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, on board the airplane which will return him to the fatherland today, granted an interview to Mexican journalist Luis Suarez on the conversations held with the Presidents of Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico.

Shortly before departing Mexico City, Rodriguez referred in general to the Central American conflict and the Contadora Group's peace effort and reiterated that the foreign debt is unpayable, as has been demonstrated by Fidel with abundant figures.

From Mexico to the Patagonia, said the journalist, the Cuban vice president encountered a Latin America that is more united and resistant to foreign pressures.

COMMENTARY NOTES REACTION TO DUARTE PROPOSAL

PA052359 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Through its official mouthpiece, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN has said it would talk and negotiate with the Christian Democratic government but reiterated that it would not lay down its weapons.

In a speech to the Legislative Assembly on 1 June President Jose Napoleon Duarte publicly announced his intention to reinitiate the dialogue with the rebel forces that was suspended in November 1984, but he demanded that the guerrillas turn in their weapons and join in what he called a national democratic process.

In a communique transmitted by Radio Venceremos, one of the FMLN commanders, Claudio Rabindranath, said that the rebels will continue with their tactic of militarily wearing down the regime through the development of a powerful people's army that can ensure victory.

After emphasizing that so far in 1986 the rebels have caused more than 500 casualties per month among the Salvaloran Armed Forces, Commander Rabindranath said: We now have a people's army with permanent, competent forces and a strong rearguard.

Since the guerrilla struggle began in El Salvador the Army has been contantly forced to reorganize its combat tactics and receive U.S. aid, but despite all this all its counterinsurgenly plans used especially since 1984, have failed. In view of their defeats the United States has been promoting the strategy of t ng to gain the people's support with political plans and actions, which it combines with repressive actions against rural areas, all of which result in an internal and international deterioration of the Salvadoran regime.

This loss of prestige is forcing President Duarte to negotiate once more with the guerrillas, after having refused to do so several times, undoubtedly on U.S. intructions.

This current guerrilla strategy consists of extending the fight to new regions in the country, as it has already done in the western part of the country, and joining with the popular masses living in those areas.

Far from being defeated, th FMLN is today an important force with which the government must hold a dialogue, even though its representatives have firmly stated that they will not give in to any demagogic maneuver and that they will not lay down their weapons. The results of the fight show who is right.

U.S., HONDURAS BEGIN 'CABANAS-86'

PA051844 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] U.S. and Honduran troops have begun to carry out the second phase of the "Cabanas-86" joint maneuvers that were launched in Honduran territory near the Nicaraguan border in May. The exercises include the construction of several military installations that will be given to counterrevolutionary groups later to plan new aggressions against Nicaragua. U.S. paratrooper units are practicing operations to support Honduran troops as part of the joint exercises program that has been virtually uninterrupted since 1983.

MAJLUTA CITES RESPONSIBILITIES, DENIES RETIREMENT

FL030040 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 May 86, pp 1, 10

[By Octavio Mata Vargas]

[Excerpt] Jacobo Majluta said yesterday that he will not retire from politics and that he will remain active so an "immense" number of the Dominican people who believe in him will not be left up in the air. The Senate president said that he would have retired from politics if he thought the Dominican people rejected him. "I am convinced that in a certain way I was a victim of more than one betrayal, more than one deception, and I do not have a right to leave up in the air, as the saying goes, an immense portion of the Dominican people who believe in me and to whom I should respond," he stressed.

COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED, ARRESTS MADE

FL030236 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[By Antolin Montas]

[Excerpts] Major General Juan Jose Manuel Rodriguez Ortiz, national police chief, has said that an alleged clandestine cocaine processing laboratory, the first detected in this country, was dismantled yesterday by the national police narcotics department. He also reported that they detained an international network of drug traffickers that included Colombians.

At the Las Americas airport, narcotics agents under the command of Colonel Galan Marte detained Juan Carlos Sosa Contreras on 21 May after he arrived on Avianca Flight 096 from Colombia. Upon his arrival, Sosa Contreras carried two suitcases with false bottoms that hid 14 lbs of cocaine base which was to be used to process pure cocaine.

After detaining Sosa Contreras and during police investigations, the laboratory was discovered. Rodriguez Ortiz described it as "very sophisticated." According to police, the laboratory is valued at over 30,000 pesos. The people who were detained admitted operating the clandestine laboratory for several months.

PCC GREETS ROMANIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU252049 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 86 p 5

[Text] To the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of your party's creation, please accept our fraternal greetings and the congratulations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and of all the Cuban people.

On this new and important anniversary, we convey to the people and the RCP our wishes for success in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on socioeconomic development and all the tasks on building the socialist society.

We take this opportunity to renew our determination to further strengthen the relations of fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and Romania, relations based on Marxism-Leninism, in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the benefit of peace and socialism.

The Central Committee of the PCC

9,600 EVACUATED, DAMAGES REPORTED AFTER RAINS

FL052156 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Civil Defense Chief of Staff's office has reported that 579 houses have been affected -- 50 of them have been totally destroyed -- and that 129 head of cattle and 10 horses have died. It added that as a preventive measure over 9,600 people living near low-lying areas were evacuated to safe areas in addition to 5,376 students.

The report further states that measures were taken to protect goods in warehouses, factories, and other economic centers and warned the people to boil drinking water. Finally it asserted that all provinces should be alert to the Institute of Meteorology bulletins and civil defense instructions.

RISQUET SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY REVIEW MEETING

FL031700 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Production and service assemblies have gathered strength and vitality, and it is necessary to stimulate greater workers participation in solving the problems that affect the completion of plans and reporting those which have not yet been resolved. This was expressed by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura during his speech at the first national meeting to review the results of those assembly meetings. The national meeting was presided over by Politburo members Jorge Risquet and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

Machado Ventura said that there has to be greater awareness from the basic level of all factors in order to confront deficiencies with maximum responsibility and seriousness and in view of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements.

GRENADA

FORMER POLICE COMMISSIONER DETAINED, QUESTIONED

FL052130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2112 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 5, CANA -- Former Grenada Police Commissioner Ian St Bernard has been released after police detained him for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to kill the jury in the Maurice Bishop murder trial.

As far as I am concerned this is just another attempt of political harassment by those who are in control of Grenada, he told reporters last night shortly after being released from twelve hours of questioning.

St Bernard said that the police decided to detain him after carrying out a search of his home for arms and ammunition in which nothing was found.

St Bernard and two other former army officials, Brian Pivotte and Ian Jones were picked up early yesterday morning by the police. Pivotte and Jones were also released.

St Bernard was among 20 leftists initially charged for the murder of Bishop, the prime minister of the ill-fated People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), in a 1983 bloody palace coup. But in mid-1984 the charge against him was dropped at the end of a preliminary inquiry.

St Bernard said that the police removed a number of personal documents from his home, including pamphlets which he was involved in distributing around the country, as well as some notes he had made on the trial.

He stated that the questioning by the police after he was detained did not focus on the alleged assassination plot but on his Marxist-oriented New Jewel Movement (NJM) which ruled Grenada from 1979-83 after coming to power in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup. The questions asked, he said, ranged from whether the NJM was still in existence as a political organisation in the country, who is the political leader, and who are the members.

St Bernard's lawyer, Jamaican Delano Harrison, said his client's detention was nothing more than an attempt to ensure the curtailment of the liberty that he had been enjoying since being released as a result of the inquiry into the murder charge.

HAITI

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTS

Namphy Warns of Civil War

FL051452 Bridgetown CANA in English 1434 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, June 5, CANA-REUTER -- Two days of anti-government riots have pushed Haiti to the brink of civil war, the country's military leader said today.

An Army sergeant was shot dead, and witnesses said machete wielding gangs smashed cars in residential areas of Port-au-Prince last night, demanding money from passerby.

Troops fired into the air after demonstrators demanding the resignation of three ministers built barricades in three slum areas of the capital, burnt tyres, and wrecked cars, reporters and photographers said.

The impoverished Caribbean state's leader, Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, went on television and radio early today and said: We have arrived at a situation involving fires, barricades ... nearly a civil war. The country is on the verge of anarchy.

Namphy, who heads the National Council of Government that took over after President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier fled into exile in February, blamed unidentified politicians with negative ideologies for the unrest.

An official at the university of the state hospital told REUTERS seven people were admitted with gunshot wounds, but it was not known whether they were caused by soldiers.

In a later broadcast, Interior Minister Williams Regala described the riots as savage. He said the army was told to react severely and vigorously to suppress illegal protests. He said an Army sergeant was shot dead last night by protesters.

Anti-government and anti-American crowds are demanding the resignation of Regala, Secretary of State for Information Aubelin Jolicoeur, and Finance Minister Lesly Delatour. They have described Jolicoeur as a loyalist to Duvalier who sold out to foreign tourists. They called Delatour an American minister who sold out to the World Bank.

Protests continued across the country, in Cap Haitien, Jacmel, Petit Goave, and spread to Jeremie and Lestere. In Petit Goava, about 50 km (30 miles) west of the capital, demonstrators blocked all roads. In Gonaives, to the north, crowds blocked roads with burning tyres. In Elstere, crowds smashed the windscreen of a jeep containing three Americans and a Haitian. Troops in the capital and Petit Goave fired into the air to disperse demonstrators.

Girl Killed in Riots

PA060310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Serge Beaulieu]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 5 Jun (EFE) -- A 15-year-old girl was killed today in the Carrefour neighborhood of this capital during clashes between a mob and the police. Five other persons were injured during the riots. The girl, identified as Diny Depeste, died from bullet wounds and Jean Charles Emmanuel, a primary school student, was also wounded and had to be hospitalized along with four other persons.

This morning it was reported that a soldier was killed and another soldier was wounded during clashes with the demonstrators. The report does not say when or where these casualties occurred. It was also reported that the guard at the National Government Palace was reinforced and that the antiaircraft batteries are loaded.

From Gonaives it was reported that a U.S. citizen, who was taking pictures of a demonstration, was attacked and expelled from the town.

In the town of Hinche, the mob carried out mock funerals for Williams Regala, Finance Minister Lesliey Delatour, and Deputy Information Minister Aubelain Jolicoeur, targets of most of the people's protests and from whom they are demanding resignations.

The political parties, although they have not been legalized, called an urgent meeting today to try to find a solution to the country's problems.

More than 25 Wounded

PA061209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1116 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Jun (AFP) -- More than 25 people were wounded by bullets and a 16-year old girl was killed during anti-government demonstrations staged in several cities throughout the country despite the call for calm made the night before by General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council (CNG). Economic activities and traffic were reduced and many business establishments did not open their doors in Port-au-Prince in fear of a recurrence of the violence that resulted in seven wounded by bullets and many vehicles damaged by the demonstrators on Wednesday.

Opposition Presents Ultimatum

PA060415 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Jun (REUTER) -- Haitian opposition politicians have demanded that the Government Council remove three ministers, and have lashed out at the government for the military repression conducted against protests in several places in the country recently.

In a joint communique, the opposition leaders termed the military's actions against demonstrators a "provocation," and give the military leader, General Henri Namphy, a 24-hour deadline to dismiss the ministers, or else confront unspecified measures.

The opposition leaders reported that the Government Council hardened its stance by resorting to what they described as "Duvalier-like methods." The council assumed office in February after a popular revolt that forced dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier to flee the country.

The politicians said that they would meet again in 24 hours to consider new actions if the council has not met their demands by that time.

In a message aired on radio and television this morning, Namphy asked the people not to participate in the demonstrations held to demand the removal of Colonel Williams Regala, Leslie Delatour, and Aublin Jolicouer, ministers for the interior and finance, and state secretary for information, respectively.

Namphy said: "Tonight (Wednesday) [4 June] we have reached a situation in which fires, roadblocks... almost a civil war has been observed. The country is on the verge of anarchy."

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED WITH SPAIN

FL041958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 4, CANA -- Suriname and Spain are negotiating a technical and cultural cooperation agreement following the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries last month, according to a government statement here. A Suriname delegation is expected to travel to Madrid soon to finalize the agreement, which will cover such areas as mining, fisheries and forestry.

The discussions started last month when the Venezuela-based ambassador to Suriname Don Amaro Gonzalez de Meza y Garcia met here with foreign minister Henk Herrenberg. Herrenberg also raised the possibility of Spain supplying Suriname with aircraft and boats to be used in the patrol of the country's territorial waters.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMPLETES CONSTITUTION DRAFT

FL051819 Bridgetown CANA in English 1814 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 5, CANA -- Suriname's National Assembly has completed the draft of a constitution under which new elections will be held in the South American state, government officials here reported. The draft now goes to a so-called supreme consultative organ headed by Army strongman Commander Desi Bouterse for final approval.

Bouterse suspended the Suriname Constitution when he staged an Army coup in February 1980. The authorities also cracked down on political parties. However on the supreme consultative body Creole and Hindustani parties are represented. These were suspended from taking part in political activities following the Army's seizure of power from the government of then Prime Minister Henk Arron.

In keeping with a pledge by Commander Bouterse to encourage wider participation in the democratic process, both ex-Prime Minister Arron and former opposition leader, Jaggernath Lachmon, have been involved in regular consultations with Bouterse since late last year.

The country's foreign minister, Mr Henk Herrenberg, recently returned from visits to China and India with what has been described here as preparatory constitutional and parliamentary material for consideration in the formulation of a final basic document for constitutional changes and elections, now expected not later than February 1987.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA

Session Previewed

PA062340 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2159 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] During the meeting that begins today and which could be its last, the Contadora Group will have to impose its mediation and propose a formula that will move the Central American government to sign the peace document for Central America. Thirteen Central and South American foreign ministers will begin a meeting today in this capital, after the Central American foreign ministers' accepted an invitation from the Contadora Group to come to Panama on an established date to sign the document.

An official communique by the Contadora foreign ministers states that the Panama meeting hopes to officially conclude the negotiation of the text of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America and proceed to the formalization of this international treaty. The communique adds that the final topics of the Contadora document are those contained in Chapter 3 of the document, which deals with arms control and arms reduction, international military maneuvers, and the verification and control mechanisms of the agreement.

According to Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, this meeting will be used to submit Contadora's final proposal to try and reach a consensus. The Colombian foreign minister said that if the Central Americans fail to reach agreement during this meeting, Central America and Latin America will have to seek another path to reach peace agreement in the region.

Two proposals have been presented: the Guatemalan-Costa Rican proposal, which Honduras and El Salvador support, and the Nicaraguan proposal. This has made the signing of the document impossible.

Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said the following:

[Begin recording] From the standpoint of the signing of the Contadora document, I believe there is a generalized exaggeration. We called the meeting 2 months ago to conclude the Contadora negotiation and sign the document. That meant that two pending aspects needed to be clarified: arms control and arms reduction and joint military maneuvers. In the two rounds of meetings that have taken place here in Panama to reach that goal, we have failed to reach it. At this time the truth is that we are faced with two very different proposals.

In Esquipulas the Central American presidents said that the Contadora process was the best way to achieve peace. I continue to believe that dialogue is the only way to obtain peace and the signing of the document is the ideal solution. I believe it is a very valuable international legal document. It is almost revolutionary, because it binds the parties to obligations on very global issues. It makes important definitions on topics like sovereignty and others.

So, that is the ideal. We should -- and by we I mean the Contadora Group -- let the international community witness what we have done. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, the first Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama, said that there is little left to negotiate. He showed special interest in the outcome of the meeting.

Chapter 3 of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America deals with the agreements on security affairs. The other two chapters, on political affairs and socioeconomic agreements, have already been completed. Chapter 3 contains eight sections. The first deals with the commitments on military maneuvers. The second section deals with arms control and number of military troops; the third with foreign military bases; the fourth with foreign military advisers; the fifth is on arms traffic; the sixth on the ban on support for irregular forces; the seventh on terrorism, subversion, or sabotage; and the eighth on the commitments on direct communications. This includes the verification and control mechanisms. This is the chapter that must negotiated during this meeting. It is taking place amid a climate of uncertainty and apprehension on the results that may arise.

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Comments

PA061441 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who is the first Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama, has said that there is very little left to be negotiated. He showed special interest in the development of the present Contadora meeting.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] There is little left to be discussed. We are discussing Chapter 3 and have made some progress. I believe that we must accelerate this as much as poossible to finalize the negotiation of a text of a tactical-operational agreement to be signed by the Central American presidents.

I believe that we must take this seriously; that is what we are doing. That was expressed by Central American foreign ministers during our last meeting here in Panama. The Central American presidents said in Esquipulas that there is political willingness in each Central American state to finalize the negotiation and sign a tactical-operational agreement in the area.

If this holds, I think that sometime this month or at the latest in early July we will successfully finalize this negotiation process promoted by Contadora and the Support Groups. This is a difficult process. Despite the presence of Latin American willingness, it is evident that the United States remains inflexible in its determination to sabotage and prevent, or, to use their own terminology, to continue an efective blockage against Contadora. Despite that, and acknowledging the might of the United States, I believe that Latin American determination to achieve peace and cooperation will prevail and we will achieve a happy ending in this process. [end recording]

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, have been negotiating for more than 40 months to achieve a consensus among the Central American foreign ministes and governments to sign the Contadora peace document. The Contadora Group has enjoyed the support of the so-called Support Group, which is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, since July. With these sets of important countries within the world community, Contadora has been seeking to bring about the signing of a document.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that negotiations are not taking place within an appropriate atmosphere.

[Begin recording] There should be an appropriate atmosphere; we are not negotiating within an appropriate atmosphere. The United States continues to wage a war against Nicaragua. Our fellow countrymen continue to be killed every day. If it were not for the high degree of maturity of the Nicaraguan people and that great strength of the Nicaraguan Government, which enjoys such broad popular support, it would be very difficult for any government, given the situation currently being experienced by Nicaragua, to discuss the issue of arms, [word indistinct] and possible reductions and limitations on them. [end recording]

Confusion Reportedly 'Rampant'

PA070159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Confusion was rampant this afternoon during the advance work session held by the Contadora Group foreign ministers. After 9 hours, the session still has not concluded. It was reported that the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela were agreed on the presentation of a new proposal which attempts to summarize the outstanding points of the various proposals presented by Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costas Rica.

With this outlook, Contadora will proceed to hold bilateral meetings with the five Central American countries to try to put on the table a proposal on military arsenals and maneuvets. issues which led to the paralyzation of the negotiations.

However, Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez, the last to arrive at the meeting with a delay of several hours, surprised everyone when he announced that he had another proposal to place at the consideration of the Contadora Group and the rest of the Central American countries.

Meanwhile, Guatemala's Mario Quinonez warned that the dialogue cannot continue to be abused, and that it will therefore have to be more realistic to reach specific results and not continue "talking for the sake of talking."

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal sharply criticized the Nicaraguan Government, hinting that the political aspects of the document should be opened to discussion again to ensure that Nicaragua will comply with the provisions on democracy, human rights, and the use of power. "We do not want to sign a document that is only good on paper." Madrigales warned, adding that statements by several Sandinist leaders contravene the Contadora document.

The widespread confusion on the expectations of the meeting, the original purpose of which was to close the negotiation period and proceed to the signing of the peace treaty, is increasing. The various foreign ministers are guarded in their statements to the press, conditioning them on the announcements Contadora will make regarding the course that will be followed in connection with the possibilities of continuing the negotiations on Chapter 3 of the Contadora document, "Commitments on Security Affairs."

Abadia Opens Meeting

PA080020 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1742 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Demetrio Olaciregui report from the Panama Hotel in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Following an unusually difficult negotiating process, at noon the Contadora Group meeting began with the Central American and Support Group foreign ministers. The inauguration of the meeting was stalled for 24 hours because the Central American ministers felt that the meeting was only for the Contadora and Support Groups. After these two [as heard] groups reached an agreement, the meeting was inaugurated at noon. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias, who inaugurated the meeting stated that during the discussions the Contadora document will be submitted containing the two points still pending, along with a proposal drafted by the Contadora Group countries. The foreign minister said: We are going to present an explanatory document which we deem highly valuable. The meeting is to end today. No date has been set for a new meeting because that is up to the Central American foreign ministers. The main thing is that we have reached a specific agreement that gives rise to the hope that we are going to finalize the negotiations shortly, Foreign Minister Abadia said. There will not be any new proposals and the proposals being submitted are reasonable and even-handed, the foreign minister said. He added: It is up to the Central American foreign ministers to work on them and discuss them in order to reach an agreement; and they are politically committed to reach an agreement. Here is Foreign Minister Abadia during the inauguration of the Contadora meeting:

[Begin recording] The Republic of Panama is most pleased to give its warm welcome to the foreign ministers from our brother Central American countries, as well as from the Contadora and Support Groups, meeting once again on this solemn occasion. As you all know, this meeting is being held to comply with the agreements we all made on 7 April, as an invitation from the Contadora and Support Groups to Central American countries. In order to carry out this mandate, we have responsibly and arduously worked since that date to correctly formalize the agreements we made at that time.

In addition, Panama is particularly pleased to express its welcome because we have proven that we are welcoming our brother nations with the same spirit of amphictyony with which Liberator Simon Bolivar entrusted to this land the historic mission of being a place to gather, understand, and unify all Latin Americans so as to ensure the independence and self-determination of our nations.

As we were involved in the process of implementing the agreement reached by the 13 foreign ministers in April, we received on many occasions positive signals from this negotiating task during the two meetings of the Central American and Contadora Group plenipotentiaries. We also were able to listen to the observations of these plenipotentiaries who voiced their respective concerns, interests, and proposals. Furthermore, as a highly significant fact, we appreciate the major contribution of the Esquipulas meeting of the Central American presidents in which the illustrious presidents of the region renewed their trust and adherence to the Contadora Group's efforts as well as their determined commitment to pursue the fulfillment of the objectives of this effort.

Beyond circumstantial difficulties or differences, which are natural in this sort of process, the contributions of the protagonists in this regional situation allowed us to identify the common views and similar concepts which is what matters in a constructive task. These contributions enable us to update, complete, and detail the elements which form the Contadora Group's proposal for regional peace, cooperation, and development, because they substantially consolidated our proposal. As a result of these efforts, and to comply with the mandate we received in April, we have been able to satisfactorily conclude and formalize that proposal by balancing positions and suggestions made by the parties on two matters still pending to finalize the Contadora document. In this fashion, and feasible document which constitutes a combination of the rich contributions made by the spokesmen of the Central American countries.

Having ended that substantial phase, today we formally present this synthesis to the true protagonists, as this proposal was drafted considering all aspects. The time that was once spent assessing many options has run out. We can say this thanks to the sustained effort on the part of all the participants. The phase that now begins is for the implementation of the fruits of this effort. As we begin this new phase at this point, this phase becomes an act of collective as well as individual self-determination and independence on the part of the Central American people. In this way, the Central Americans are using another historical occasion to responsibly express their own political commitment, without being subject to or tools of outside interests and forces.

As we enter this new phase, we must also undertake other practical initiatives that will lead us to the high goals we are all trying to achieve, as defined in the Caraballeda plan of actions, which Central America adopted on 24 January in Guatemala [as heard]. We must move forward with these practical actions until the Contadora Group's act is ratified by all the parties directly involved. These actions will require courage and imagination in order to create new negotiating methods and procedures that will enable us to continue striving for the superior objectives that the noble Central American people require and deserve.

The proposal that the Contadora Group presents today faithfully summarizes months of sleepless nights and Central American contributions. Once it is formally accepted by all those involved, we may proceed to resolve the matters concerning the operational aspects, which will guarantee its satisfactory implementation.

Hence, there are still phases ahead, both in the areas concerning the preparations for the implementation of the act, as well as other practical efforts that are necessary in order to create more suitable conditions for its implementation. However, we will have the courage, imagination, and adventurous spirit to achieve our goals. In this manner, we will open a new page in the contemporary history of the Central American peoples, and of all the Latin American peoples. We know that our brothers will rise up to this challenge of the times. For that same reason, in expressing our warm welcome, we want to reiterate our great satisfaction over your presence here on this unique opportunity that history has given us, which we cannot let go. Thank you very much. [end recording]

'Panama Document' Highlights

PA080145 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2306 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 7 Jun (DPA) -- The meeting in Panama City of 13 foreign ministers of Latin America ended tonight without the expected signing of the peace-keeping act for Central America. The meeting adjourned, not wishing to continue debating without reaching a consensus among the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the five foreign ministers of Central America on commitment formulas on three key issues: armaments, military maneuvers, and verification and control of the commitments of the act.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) and the Support Group (Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru) released two documents this afternoon to the five Central American foreign ministers, one containing the draft of the peace-keeping act and another with the so-called "Panama Declaration," which contains a series of recommendations for the future treatment of the situation in the Central American region.

The draft document released contains an account of the work of the deputy foreign ministers of the group and the Central American plenipotentiaries, who have met more than 20 times in Panama City over the past 2 years in search of a solution to the diverse points of the act.

In relation to armaments, Nicaragua and the four other countries maintained to the end opposing views. Nicaragua does not agree to a reduction of its current armaments, termed defensive, while the other four countries insist that the reduction must be general and do not agree with Nicaragua's distinction between defensive and offensive weapons.

Regarding the military maneuvers, Nicaragua demands an end to these now, while the other countries, especially Honduras and El Salvador agreed only to some regulations but not their total elimination.

Regarding the verification and control of the fulfillment of the commitments of the act, the four countries hold that these mechanisms must be resolved and regulated beforehand, to which Nicaragua objects. Nicaragua claims that it is the object of U.S. aggression and demands that the Washington government manifest officially that it will not continue to support the counterrevolutionary groups, that it will not give any more economic or military support to those groups, and that it will cease its aggression against Nicaragua.

The rest of the draft act released by the Contadora Group to the Central Americans contains the other chapters, in which there was consensus among the five countries in the arduous tasks of their plenipotentiaries in past months. Those chapters contemplate matters related to the economy, security, relations with the EEC, and others.

Among the recommendations of the "Panama Declaration," released separately by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, the most salient are:

1. The five Central American countries must adopt decisions on the document released by the eight foreign ministers.

2. The Contadora and Support Groups will wait to be convoked in the future by the Central Americans, virtually ending its mediation task.

3. In the future Central America must express its political will to adopt decisions in the region.

4. The document of the Contadora Group and Support Group is the basis on which the Central Americans must work, but nothing is being imposed on Central America.

5. The Central American countries are sovereign, and by virtue of this the Contadora work is auxiliary in its peace-keeping task and nothing more than that.

6. The eight foreign ministers (Contadora and Support) hope that the work carried out by Contadora in favor of peace in the region will be taken into consideration.

7. The Contadora Group recommends the departure from Central America of foreign forces in the region and an end to support for groups seeking to overthrow governments in the region.

At the end of the meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, speaking on behalf of the Contadora Group, said that "we have placed in the hands of the Central Americans the documents we consider basic for pacification, and now they are the ones who must adopt the future decisions."

Ramirez added that "the Contadora and Support Groups have worked arduously to deliver a document we deem valuable and which has among other virtues that of balancing the views of the five countries."

The Colombian foreign minister spoke earnestly in favor of the work of the Contadora Group, adding that "the Central Americans now have the floor, and in the long run they are now and always have been the ones who must adopt decisions, because we have merely been mediatiors in this situation."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto announced that his government "will make an in-depth study" of the document received from Contadora and that "at the proper moment" it will officially communicate its opinion in that respect.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that "it is too early to give an opinion, and it will be necessary to call a meeting soon of the Central American foreign ministers."

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said that "now it will be a question of analyzing the document that was tenaciously drafted by the Contadora Group, and my country promises to give priority to its study."

Castillo noted that now it will be necessary to have a meeting of the five foreign ministers to discuss the document of the Contadora Group, "a study which has the nature of a recommendation."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez declared that his government "has great respect for the Contadora Group" and therefore "will analyze the document meticulously."

Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez remarked: "We are a peace-loving country, and this document leans toward peace in the region, which is why it will deserve every consideration on our part."

Most of the foreign ministers returned to their countries today, except for Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who is scheduled to begin a 3-week tour of several countries.

CAPUTO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

PY070335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 June (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze greeting him on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Argentina and the USSR.

The message says that this anniversary is the best testimony of our peoples' ability to coexist in peace, beyond the historical circumstances they have experienced. It notes the mutual desire for understanding that has become more significant today when the world is suffering the consequences of human misunderstanding, a situation which has brought about an irrational arms race and regional conflicts.

It concludes by noting that the positive meetings which have been held and the prospects of a presidential visit to the Soviet Union prove the successful development of relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union. This makes it possible to envision greater understanding between the two nations, which will contribute to the world's common good.

JAUNARENA FORESEES 'NO CHANGES' IN MILITARY

PY061618 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 June (NA) -- Newly appointed Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena this afternoon said that "no changes are foreseen" in the Armed Forces hierarchy because of his replacement of German Lopez. He stated that "we shall continue to follow the guidelines established "by the late Defense Minister Raul Borras."

In a statement to the press a little before being sworn in before President Alfonsin, Jaunarena said that "in general terms, during my administration we shall continue to follow the guidelines established by Minister Borras, and this was the same policy that was followed by those who succeeded him." He added that this policy "basically seeks to achieve the reintegration of the Armed Forces within the framework of the institutional system and to reorganize them in order to have a modern and effective armed forces." In this regard, he noted that "the most important aspect of this reorganizatidn is to achieve the overall modernization of the Armed Forces. We want to give the country an armed force that has sufficient fire power and that has an agile and mobile structure."

After excusing himself for not expanding on this issue, Jaunarena said: "I do not think this is the proper time to expand on this issue, but we will surely talk about it in the next couple of days."

Regarding the complementary instructions given to the military judge, he said that they are "general in nature so as to encompass all trials, so that they may be treated expeditiously and so that the situation of those persons who are being subjected to trials is resolved expeditiously." He added that "the proper instructions for each trial will be issued at the proper time within this general framework in keeping with Article 10 of Law 23,049."

Regarding the Sivak case, Jaunarena said that "there is not much to add to what has already been said." Answering another question, he said that "no changes are planned" within the Armed Forces hierarchy.

Reaffirms Previous Policies

PY080302 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena yesterday ratified the government's confidence in the Armed Forces and said his ministry would be marked by "a reaffirmation of previous policies and the hope of greater achievements."

In his first day at defence ministry headquarters, Jaunarena underscored the "level-headedness, responsibility and moderation" of all the civilian and military personnel who have worked "in this ministry during difficult times" and added that "they will have to continue displaying those qualtities because the days ahead will not be easy."

Upon installing Defence Secretary Hector Rossi and Budget Programming and Control Secretary Adalberto Rodriguez Ciavarini in office, Jaunarena said that "the country demands such personal grandeur from each of us."

At the same time, Peronist Deputies Eduardo Vaca and Alberto Melon yesterday requested Jaunarena be called to brief the Lower House on "the work of para-legal groups" operating within the defence ministry. Other topics the deputies want the minister to report on include: the reorganization of the Armed Forces and the "intelligence services" belonging to the three branches; the "acts of violence and other irregularities" that have occurred on military bases and dependencies; and the government's policy on "state intelligence, security and defence."

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES RECEIVING PRC PROTEST

PY061659 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1602 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- Regarding newspaper reports based on a Beijing-datelined news agency item on an alleged PRC protest over the recent incident involving a Taiwan fishing boat, the Argentine Foreign Ministry today stressed that no such protest has been received. The Foreign Ministry's official spokesman stated that on 2 June an official of the PRC Embassy limited himself to requesting verbally and cordially general information about the incident.

BRIEFS

NEW UN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- The government has appointed Marcelo Delpech new ambassador to the United Nations, replacing current Ambassador Juan Carlos Muniz. Prior to his appointment, Marcelo Delpech was special affairs under secretary of the Foreign Ministry. This information was released by the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1751 GMT 4 Jun 86 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA -- Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- The Panamanian Government has accepted the appointment of Bernardo Sola as new Argentine ambassador to Panama. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1723 GMT 6 Jun 86 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES HONG KONG IMMIGRANTS

PY062331 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanisn 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Asked about Bolivian requirements for potential Chinese immigrants, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has clarified the situation, which has elicited a number of comments concerning economic demands. Here are Minister Fernando Barthelemy's comments:

[Begin Recording] The proposal of promoting the immigration of 5,000 Chinese families from Hong Kong is based on several conditions. I am talking about an offer made to the Bolivian Government. Among those conditions we must mention that every family emigrating to Bolivia will contribute to Bolivia's economic development an investment of $100,000. For us to seriously consider a proposal of immigration we must demand that every family emigrating to Bolivia deposit $100,000 in a Bolivian Government account in any Bolivian Government bank. This will not be the property of the Bolivian state, but rather it will serve as an indication that they are actually interested in establishing themselves in the country. When they arrive in Bolivia and establish themselves, they will be entitled to withdraw their $100,000 and invest it in the country. This is the concept. The Bolivian state will not receive $100,000 tor allowing the immigrants to come to Bolivia. [end recording]

LECHIN CONFIRMS DECISION TO QUIT MINERS TV

PY061521 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] After several days of suspense, Mr Juan Lechin Oquendo has finally revealed the contents of a letter he addressed to the rank-and-file mineworkers. In comments to Radio Panamericana, the reelected executive secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] said that in the letter he confirmed his irrevocable decision to withdraw from the FSTMB leadership.

After thanking the rank-and-file mineworkers for trusting him, Lechin Oquendo explained that from now on his goals will be political. Lechin intends to be a valid alternative for the labor sector in the upcoming elections. He also plans to resign from the Bolivian Labor Confederation after he fulfills some pending commitments. The following are his comments to Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Lechin] I am standing firm with my irrevocable resignation. I have pondered it for a long time. I am now convinced that after 42 years of an intense, aggressive, and bold struggle, with great creativity on the part of the rank and file, not only the workers' but the country's standard of living has not improved. Thus, in my opinion, the only alternative is the political approach, political activity. I want to dedicate all my efforts to cooperating with the many people who want to pose to the country a valid alternative vis-a-vis the momentary, transitory majorities, such as ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action]. This is the reason I have reiterated my irrevocable resignation.

[Unidentified reporter] Don Juan, a meeting has been called for 11 June, when the convening of a special congress could be discussed to elect you [words indistinct]. Could this take place?

[Lechin] No, I do not think it is possible. I was elected in a congress held a few days ago, so I do not think it is viable to hold another congress within 2 weeks. [end recording]

PINOCHET ON 1989 PLEBISCITE, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

PY070304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 7 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- General Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean military regime, today reiterated his decision not to modify the political itinerary established by the Constitution, which calls for a plebiscite in 1989. On that occasion the Armed Forces will appoint a single candidate to the Presidency of the Republic for an 8-year term. This candidate will be confirmed or rejected by the pebiscite.

Pinochet stated that the plebiscite "will determine who will act as president of the Republic during the 1989-1997 period." The president at noon today made statements of a political nature during a press conference granted to jounalisits accredited to Government Palace. The chief of state also said that "to win the plebiscite is a challenge for all true democrats, for workers, security personnel, and everyone who belives in Chile's liberty."

Pinochet also stated that the government does "not exclude any sector a priori" but noted that "those sectors that profess totalitarian doctrines and obey foreign powers exclude themselves.

Those who follow democratic principles but persist in not abiding by the laws currently in force and in promoting acts of violence jointly with extremism to create chaos and anarchy are also self-excluded."

Pinochet added that "the government and the people who support it must understand that the regime's projection into the future is everyone's responsibilty and that they need to counteract a campaign by the opposition that has two elements that are easy to sell: demagoguery and illusions." He asserted that these two elements "in addition to the great quantity of other resources they have may deceive the people."

Regarding the civil disobedience program that the Civic Assembly [a group of social organizations of the opposition right, center, and left, including the Marxists] has started to implement, Pinochet said that he will act in a "decisive and energetic" manner. The Civic Assembly program includes partial mobilizations of its member organizations, boycotts against products advertised over television, and a general strike scheduled for 2 and 3 July.

Pinochet stated that "if they are going to carry out acts of force we will have to act accordingly, resorting to all the legal instruments the government has at hand." Anyway, he said, the Civic Assembly and its plans are just more "of the same bravado we have witnessed since 11 September 1973," adding that the Chilean opposition "suffers from lack of realism." He noted that in their "determination to oust and discredit the government they have suffered one defeat after another."

Regarding the existence of sectors of the media that oppose his regime, Pinochet stated that "their lies are so gross, the language they use is so disrespectful, that public opinion automatically rejects them." The chief of state said that "the people recognize those satirical publications, with concealed and perverted purposes, and nobody can regard them as informative journalism, they are nearer schizophrenia than they are to reality."

ELECTORAL LAWS SAID TO TAKE AFFECT IN '86

PY061900 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia on 28 May stated that the organic laws on the electoral registry and the political parties will be enforced before the end of 1986, "thus permitting the full regularization of political life within a few months." The interior minister made this statement during a conference at which he addressed private businessmen of the Chilean Institute for Rational Business Administration (ICARE) at the Sheraton Hotel.

Commenting on this issue, Garcia said that this is the reason talks have been held with various political groups. Garcia stated that 1986 will witness a breakthrough in the Chilean institutionalization process through the achievements made last year and the drawing up of draft bills to complement the Constitution. "We must conclude all the preparatory work during 1986, and I am talking about 7 more months, Garcia sated.

Garcia said: "At this moment in Chile we are experiencing an extremely important stage for the present and for the future as well. We are going through a period established by the Constitution, providing for a presidential term that ends at a given time and that will necessarily and indispensably result in a sovereign pronouncement by the nation. It is possible that there will be provisions in this constitution that some will like very much and that others will not like very much. However, the truth is that a very clear headline is foreseen in the Constitution, calling the citizenry to make a pronouncement in a fairly short time." Garcia stated: "It happens -- and quite often this is regrettable -- that all this is being viewed with the short term in mind, with a momentary perspective and not with a decisive perspective, overlooking the significance of a sovereign pronouncement by the nation."

JUNTA MEMBER ON ELECTORAL LAW STALEMATE

PY062231 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report from Punta Arenas by Rodrigo Araya]

[Excerpt] Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei has arrived on a surprise visit to the Magallanes Zone. Arriving in Punta Arenas yesterday afternoon at 1800 [2300 GMT] Gen Matthei, who is also a member of the Government Junta, made a brief statement to the media. Matthei said that the law on political parties has reached a stalemate because of some serious disagreements between the executive and legislative branches over the minimum number of members necessary to establish a political party.

The Air Force commander stated that the legislative commissions are working hard to review all bills submitted to them, especially those referring to the electoral registration law, for which a draft, which represents a great improvement, has been prepared. Several reports on this draft have already been issued.

STUDENTS ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS RELEASED

PY062006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1831 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- The 160 Chilean high school students who were arrested in the last few days during demonstrations of protest against General Augusto Pinochet's government were released late last night and early this morning. According to reports by leaders of the Teachers' Association, seven teachers who participated in the protest demonstrations staged in the streets of southern Santiago are still being held.

Public school students and teachers have been on strike for the last 10 days to protest the announced "municipalization" of the state high schools. About 1,000 students, among them women and children under 12, were arrested during demonstrations against Gen Pinochet's government.

OFFICER SHOOTS TEACHERS IN TALCAHUANO INCIDENT

PY080255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Talcahuano, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Army has issued a communique reporting that during an incident today a noncommissioned officer shot two teachers who are leaders of an organization that opposes the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Teachers Luciano Vejar and Daniel Cuevas, who were wounded by the noncommissioned officer, belong to the Chilean Teachers Trade Union Association (AGECH), which has strongly opposed the government's decision to place state-run high schools under municipal control.

According to the Army communique, the incident occurred early in the morning when a plainclothes noncommissioned officer fired his gun after quarreling with the teachers.

In the past 2 weeks the Carabineros have arrested some 900 people, including students and teachers, who were demonstrating against the decision to place high schools under municipal control. Some 3 million students attend state-run high schools.

ARICA OFFICIAL RELEASES SWEDISH TOURIST, 2 OTHERS

PY070146 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report from Arica by Jose Manriquez]

[Excerpts] The Arica military prosecutor a few hours ago released three people who were arrested during a search carried out by Carabineros at dawn on 31 May. Those released are Swedish citizen Anders Gransmark, who was spending his vacation in Arica, and two members of the Duran Zina family, who have been charged with belonging to the extremist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

The military prosector also dropped charges against Dolly Zina de Duran and her daughter Silvana Duran Zina, 20, and ordered their release. Dolly Zina, her daughter, and the Swede Anders Gransmark told Radio Chilena that they felt no hatred for those who arrested them and held them incommunicado until today. Zina stated that she hoped for the release of her son Ricardo Duran, 21, who is charged with being a leader in the FPMR, and her husband, Pedro Duran, who was arrested in a demonstration against the regime.

REBELS CLAIM ATTACK ON VENEZUELAN BORDER POST

PA072359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG), an umbrella organization for several Colombian rebel groups, has claimed responsibility for the attack against the Venezuelan military post of Los Bancos.

The guerrilla action, staged before daybreak on Saturday, "is to protest the ineptness of the two governments -- Colombian and Venezuelan -- in resolving the territorial and submarine waters problem and the treatment Colombians are afforded in the neighboring country," a communique sent to the private radio station RCN states. The CNG also expresses its "discontent" over the turn the Central American situation has taken and the continuous postponement of the signing of the doucument for peace and cooperation in Central America presented by the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela). The CNG includes the M-19, Popular Liberation Army (EPL), and the pro-Indian Quintin Lame movement.

ELN Claims Responsibility

PA082350 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2208 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (REUTER) -- A Colombian guerrilla group, the National Liberation Army (ELN), claimed credit today for the attack on a Venezuelan National Guard post in the border state of Apure which left three soldiers dead.

The attack was to protest the delay in the signing of the Contadora Document, the impasse in the bilateral discussions to put an end to the dispute on land and underwater areas, and the mistreatment by Venezuelan guardsmen of Colombians who cross the border, according to the ELN communique released to local radio stations.

The official report from Caracas states that 3 soldiers were killed and 11 more wounded Saturday morning when Colombian rebel forces crossed the border and attacked the military post of San Camilo municipality in the State of Apure. The Venezuelan Defense Ministry communique stated that "the unconventional force at the service of subversion and drug trafficking" fled into Colombian territory after the attack. These reports have not been confirmed by Colombian authorities.

FEBRES CORDERO APPOINTS 3 NEW MINISTERS

PA061815 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Quito, 6 Jun (AFP) -- President Leon Febres Cordero has appointed three new state ministers in the posts of finance and public credit, public works and communications, and education and culture, and three other ranking officials in a reorganization that followed the resignation en masse presented by his cabinet last month.

Economist Alberto Dahik, who was president of the Monetary Board, will replace Francisco Swett in the Finance and Public Credit Ministry.

Alredo Burneo was replaced as minister of public works and communications by Cesar Rodriguez, a construction engineer with experience in the field.

Liberal Luis Andrade Nieto, former mayor and former councilman of Quito, who shared the views of the former minister of that ministry, Camilo Gallegos, who died in an aircraft accident in late April, was designated for the Education and Culture Ministry post.

The president appointed Federico Arteta as his representative and president of the Monetary Board to replace Dahik.

Journalist Patricio Quevedo, who held the post of secretary of public information, was appointed to replace Joffre Turbay in the Secretariat of Public Information. Marco Lara, also a professional in his field, was appointed national secretary of public information.

The decrees with the respective appointments were signed by the chief of state today, and the new officials will assume their posts on Monday.

ALFARO LIVES LEADER DENIES TIES WITH MONTONERAS

PA051956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Quito, 4 Jun (EFE) -- In a letter addressed to Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza, Arturo Jarrin, top leader of the guerrilla group Alfaro Lives, Dammit (AVC), denied any ties between his organization and the other Ecuadoran guerrilla group Free Homeland Montoneras (MPL).

Jarrin thus denied recent reports by Robles Plaza, who said that the MPL -- which between 20 and 25 May held Constitutional Guarantees Tribunal member Enrique Echeverria hostage and later surrendered -- is linked to the AVC and Colombia's M-19 guerrillas.

"We have no ties" with the MPL, Jarrin said in the letter, a copy of which was sent to EFE, in which he also accuses the other guerrilla group of "fleeting adventurism" and of "shameless surrender" in the Echeverria case.

LIMA BOMB BLAST KILLS THREE; GARCIA NEARBY

PY072130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Unknown terrorists today detonated three bombs near Plaza Bolognesi, in Lima, where Peruvian President Alan Garcia presided over a military ceremony. The bombs killed three people and injured three others. The first bomb went off shortly before the president arrived at noon for the oath to the flag ceremony for new recruits on the Battle of Arica during the war against Chile in 1880.

After the ceremony two other bombs went off near the rostrum from which the president had observed the ceremony, during which War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres read a proclamation advocating struggle against terrorism.

Another bomb went off in a restaurant near Plaza Bolognesi, killing two people outright and injuring four others, one of whom later died. The victims were identified as a schoolgirl, a waiter, and a son of the restaurant owner.

Despite strict security measures around Plaza Bolognesi since the afternoon of 6 June, the terrorists, presumably of the Maoist Shining Path, managed to plant the bombs.

SHINING PATH BEGINS OFFENSIVE IN PUNO DEPARTMENT

PY072230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- It was learned here today that Maoist Shining Path terrorists this week began an offensive against peasant enterprises created by the 1969 agrarian reform in the Department of Puno, near the Bolivian border.

Sources of the Association of Peasant Enterprises in Puno have reported attacks against three SAIS [Farmers social enterprises -- Sociedad Agricola de Interes Social] in the provinces of Azangaro and Juliaca, north of Lake Titicaca. They reported that on 4 June, a large group of terrorists attacked the La Union SAIS, in Azangaro. After ransacking and setting fire to the hamlet, they dynamited several tractors and fled, taking 300 pedigree heifers. The same day, several landless peasants, apparently instigated by the terrorists, invaded the ocarau SAIS, 12 km from Juliaca. The peasants decided to defend their land, but fortunately no confrontation took place, and talks were held between the two groups.

On 1 June, the source added, armed individuals occupied the Sillar SAIS, in Azangaro. They burned the hamlet and took 4,000 sheep. some of the animals were killed and others given to peasants. The Shining Path has been active in this part of the country since the beginning of this year.

TERRORISTS TAKE OVER RADIO STATION, BROADCAST MESSAGE

PY072240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that four subversives -- two women and two men -- took over the Radio Uno FM radio station and, after overpowering the radio station's personnel, broadcast a recorded 15-minute message against the government and against recently enforced security measures. The subversives, wielding revolvers, submachineguns, and bombs, broke into the radio station offices in the San Isidro residential district, locked the personnel in a room, and broadcast the message, said radio announcer Gloria Pineda.

Near the station door, the assailants planted a bomb, which was defused by the police. They also painted the walls with antigovernment slogans. Members of the emergency squad, who are searching for the rebels, have stated that the bomb had a battery-powered electric detonator which, in case of mishandling, could have set off the bomb accidently.

WAGNER VIEWS BOLIVIA, CONTADORA NEGOTIATIONS

PY062140 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1350 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From "Expanding the News" program, telephone interview with Foreign Minister Alan Wagner by Martinez Morocini; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Wagner Tizon has said that Peru does not seek to become a leader among the nonaligned countries. Rather it proposes a restructuring of the international system. He also announced a meeting among Peruvian, Argentine and Bolivian transportation ministers to study railway transportation. Minister Wagner likewise confirmed his participation in the Contadora Group meeting to discuss the situation in the region and future projections.

[Begin recording] [Wagner] [in progress] ... to jointly analyze a railway corridor to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans [words indistinct] Buenos Aires.

Regarding the border integration aspect, we have agreed to promote a project that is being carried out with the aid of the UN Development Programs to study the development of Lake Titicaca.

The Bolivian foreign minister and I have also met with the IDB president to try to obtain his cooperation and approval for a technical cooperation program to select development projects for the altiplano region in our countries.

[Martinez] Minister, there is a general impression that Bolivia is not satisfied. It is known among diplomtic circles that Bolivia prefers a stronger attitude by Peru regarding Boliovia's maritime cause, its constant negotiation to obtain a sovereign and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean. After your meeting with the Bolivian foreign minister, could we say that the recent agreements satisfy the Bolivian people in their aspirations to obtain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean?

[Wagner] Well, to begin with, observers and analysts are free to think what they please about the reports they read. The important thing, however, is that we reached a consensus with the Bolivian foreign minister, and we have approximately expressed it in our joint communique. It clearly states that the Bolivian foreign minister has briefed me on the progress toward resuming talks with Chile within the process of solving the landlocked problem.

I expressed my hope that their talks achieve a solution. This is what really happened and what the communique states. Of course, there have been some Bolivian press reports that called for a stronger Peruvian reaction, which actually is not appropriate, first because the Bolivian maritime problem started after the 1870 war when Peru lost two important provinces; and because this is exclusively a Chilean and Bolivian problem which should be solved through negotiations between the two; and third, because Peru should only comment on this issue if the Arica region, which was previously Peruvian, is threatened, as established by an annex protocol to the 1929 treaty between Peru and Chile. There are other solutions to the Bolivian maritime problem that would not require Peruvian approval.

[Martinez interrupting] Minister, the problem with you, I must respectfully say, is that being a diplomat and our foreign minister, you certainly have diplomatic answers for our questions. Therefore, I will not ask you why President Alan Garcia has canceled his trip. I do wish, however, that you would tell our audience about the benefits and the inconveniences Peru can expect from becoming a leader of the nonaligned countries.

[Wagner] Well, to begin with, I hope you meant to offer constructive criticism, Mr Martinez Morocini. Diplomacy must not be confused with hypocrisy or lies. When I speak, I do so as the foreign minister of Peru in defense of our national interests. Regarding your question, I presume you mean the nonaligned movement.

[Martinez] Yes, that is what I mean.

[Wagner] Peru is actively participating in that movement because it is an important force within the process of adopting international measures not dealt with by the United Nations. It has been supported by Peru since it was founded because it proposes a restructuring of the international system so that the developing countries can have more influence on the making of decisions pertaining to [words indistinct] peace and safety. It seeks to make changes in the existing international economic order to make it fairer for us.

Our ever-increasing participation began with our presence in the foreign ministers meeting in Luanda, Angola, and has continued with our constant presence at the different stages of the movement. We have never tried to assume leadership within the movement. Actually, leadership is not something that is sought. It is just a result of the dynamics of a process developed by the interests of the other members, which may prompt a certain country to assume a more important position. Therefore, the Nonaligned Movement is trying to deal with problems that affect our interests, seeking points of agreement with other countries with which we share similar problems to achieve objectives for the convenience of all.

[Martinez] We confirm our opinion of your ability and intelligence minister. Finally, will the Contadora Group meet tomorrow to sign a peace document or not?

[Wagner] Yes, there will be a meeting but not to sign an agreement. My Contadora Group colleagues, who are negotiating the text of the peace document, have informed me that although some progress has been made on the Central American problem regarding arms limitation and international military maneuvers, they do not foresee the negotiation process concluding by 6 June, as was our objective.

The last news I got is that tomorrow and over the weekend there will be a meeting of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group ministers, to which I have been invited. We will evaluate the situation and plan our future steps. Thus we will determine how to continue contributing to the peace process in Central America when we meet in Panama.

[Martinez] Minister, for "Expanding the News" we thank you as always for your kind cooperation.

[Wagner] Thank you. [end recording]

BELAUNDE OPPOSES RAPPROCHEMENT WITH CUBA

PY061814 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Concerning the "excessive friendship and rapprochement" [toward Cuba] shown by the current government, former president Fernando Belaunde Terry has agreed with novelist Mario Vargas Llosa, stating that "Peru should not be a Cuban ally or beachhead." "In my opinion, this is harmful for the country." Belaunde said.

Regarding Vargas Llosa's statement that the rapprochment with the Caribbean country could lead one to think that Peru is a Cuban ally or beachhead, Belaunde said that "this is astonishing because it involves an alignment within nonalignment."

In addition, Belaunde described as "dangerous" the statement made by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro that UNESCO's new information order must be supported.

"Liberty is like a cross. As a whole it is a symbol, but split it is a piece of wood. Thus, freedom of the press cannot be split. It does not need resolutions. Therefore, we will always be intransigent and fight for the full effectiveness of press freedom, Belaunde stated. Belaunde emphasized that "there must be complete and full freedom as was the case under my administration."

BRIEFS

NEW SALVADORAN, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS -- President Alan Garcia today received the credentials of Salvadoran Ambassador Roberto Linares Nunez and Portuguese Ambassador Luis Martinez Pasos Alonso. [Summary] [Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 May PY]

GDR CULTURE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT -- In a ceremony commemorating the 14th anniversary of the Peruvian-GDR Culture and Friendship Associaiton, Senator Gustavo Mohme Llona took office for a 2-year term as president of the association. GDR ambassador Klaus Hartmann attended the ceremony. [Summary] [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 May 86 p 6 PY]

YELLOW FEVER KILLS 18 -- La Merced, 22 May -- Yellow fever, which mostly attacks men, has killed 18 in this city during the last few days. Dr Edmundo Cayrampoma, head of La Merced hospital, has said that there are often outbreaks at this time of the year, when country people who have not been vaccinated come to town. For this reason vaccination brigades are being organized to control the spread of the disease. [Summary] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 May 86 p 13 PY]

BORDER POST ATTACKED; 3 SOLDIERS KILLED

PA072203 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Defense Ministry has attributed today's attack on a Venezuelan Army post on the Colmbian border in which 3 soldiers were killed and 11 wounded to "irregular bandit forces sponsored by subversion and drug trafficking." Reports issued over local radio broadcasts said the attack was carried out by Colombian guerrillas interested in seizing weapons, recalling that military columns of the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN) are active in the area.

The communique states that at 0100 local time on Saturday "irregular bandit forces sponsored by subversion and drug trafficking" attacked the Los Bancos Army post on the border marked by the Arauca River (approximately 800 km southeast of Caracas). The rebels "staged a surprise attack using long-range guns and fragmentation grenades. The Venezuelan Army repelled the attack vigorously (...) preventing a takeover of the base, which was the primary aim of the bandits, in view of the number of forces that participated in it, the element of surprise of the attack, and the arms that were used."

According to reports picked up from radio stations, in the area, the assailants surprised and killed three guards, and once inside the military posts, they killed four other soldiers, thus increasing the toll of military casualties.

The military communique states that the Armed Forces, after repelling the attack, began an operation to track down the irregular forces -- which continues -- and "set into motion the combined operations established for such cases by the Venezuelan and Colombian Armed Forces." This was in response to the fact that "the rebels fled toward Colombian territory." In the course of the pursuit operation the Venezuelan Army found "abandoned gear and traces of blood that indicate that there were also casualties among the bandits," the communique adds.

Defense Minsitry Vice Admiral Andres Brito issued "precise instructions to the Armed Forces in that area to act forcefully, using all their fire power against these groups of subversives, who are attempting to internationalize subversion and which have become increasingly harmful due to their proven links with international drug trafficking."

Today's attack is the second of this kind to take place so far this year. Three months ago in the Zulia River area, approximately 200 km north of Arauca, presumed members of the "America Battalion" (headed in Colombia by the nationalist M-19 guerrillas) attacked a National Guard paramilitary patrol, killing one soldier and seriously wounding three others.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS -- The Organizations Directorate of the Public Administration [Direccion de Organismos de la Administracion Publica] has announced the following appointments. Eduardo Mayobre is the new director of the Foreign Trade Institute. Mr Mayobre had been until now the director of the Central Budget Office [Oficina Central de Presupuesto,OCEPRE]. Eduardo Aguilera is now the OCEPRE'S new director. Pedro Lava Sanchez is the new president of the national Nutrition Institute [Instituto Nacional de Nutricion, INN]. Moreover President Lusinchi has appointed Alexis Olmos Merovia as Yaracuy Governor, replacing Felix Guevara Iglesias. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 86 PA]

MEETING WITH U.S. LEGISLATORS 'SUCCESSFUL'

PA061930 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jorge Roldan]

[Excerpts] Although the representatives of Mexico and the United States only reached one agreement, on drug trafficking, during the 26th interparliamentary meeting, Antonio Riva Palacio, head of our delegation, has described this meeting as successful. He noted that the meeting was not aimed at negotiating specific solutions. The reasons for it was to seek agreements that allow, at a given time, the two countries to maintain adequate relations.

The Senate leader stated this at Mexico City's airport upon his return from the United States. He admitted: "The relations between Mexico and the United States maintain the degree of difficulty which corresponds to two neighbors that have differences in certain aspects."

However, he stressed that President Ronald Reagan, with whom they met at noon yesterday, admitted that, aside from the existing differences between the two parties, Mexico is a friendly country with which one can coexist and seek pertinent solutions in order to have better relations.

Riva Palacio explained that he feels that the most important conclusion reached was to have admitted that the drug trafficking problem should not only be blamed on Mexico as it had been stated before, but that it is the responsibility of the two nations. Consequently, Mexico and the United States must help fight drug trafficking.

Riva Palacio, the head of the delegation of PRI senators and deputies of all the parties represented in the Chamber of Deputies, was asked if the U.S. legislators understood that Mexico will not permit any interference in its problems, and he replied: "Of course they understood that perfectly well. There was no reason for them not to understand it because, in addition, we must report that the U.S. legislators explained their views and we explained ours." "But it was understood that there was no agreement in the position of each delegation.

U.S. AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTEE CRITICIZED

PAC70147 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2208 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (DPA) -- Charles Pilliod is facing problems even before being officially appointed new U.S. ambassador to Mexico. The Mexican opposition has demanded an investigation into Pilliod's background, as he allegedly bribed Mexican businessmen in 1977 while representing the U.S. Goodyear company in Mexico.

John Gavin, the previous U.S. ambassador to Mexico, was continuously attacked during his 5 year in office. Prospects do not look any brighter for the probable new head of the U.S. diplomatic representation in Mexico City.

Mexican leftists have criticized President Ronald Reagan's choice, stating that "naming a person who follows the traditional Reagan policy shows a lack of respect towards Mexico. This policy reveals the aggressive and irresponsible attitude towards Mexicans," Gilberto Rincon Gallardo of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, stated. Gallardo added that if a charge has been made against someone who boastfully "accuses Mexico of being a corrupt country, the least the Mexican Government can do is demand a full investigation."

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR CALLS FOR MORE CUBAN TRADE

FL070216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Ambassador to Havana Enrique Olivares Santana said today that Mexico and Cuba have the firm goal of increasing bilateral trade agreements despite the economic disorder. He added that proof of this is the revision of the Cuban National Bank's trade agreement with Mexican authorities. The goal of this agreement is to equalize the balance that currently is favorable for Mexico.

Interviewed at the Mexico City airport before returning to Cuba, Olivares Santana said that trade between the two countries during the past year was between $85 and $100 million with a good portion being favorable for Mexico. Nevertheless, he said the two governments had signed a trade treaty to facilitate the presence of Cuban products in Mexico and to be more equal.

When asked if economic problems could alter the social order of Mexico and Cuba, the diplomat said he had confidence that Mexico's productive capabilities would substitute oil income since the future of the country is linked to non-oil exports. The existing trade councils at our embassy should make a greater effort to correct a series of traditional aspects and accelerate the promotion of Mexican products.

DE LA MADRID, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT MEET

FL061203 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- At Los Pinos official residence, President Miguel de la Madrid and Virgilio Barco, the President-elect of Colombia, today held talks during which they discussed matters of bilateral and multilateral interest.

President De la Madrid congratulated Virgilio Barco on his electoral victory and praised the Colombian people for another democratic demonstration. In addition, during the meeting, which was termed very cordial, the two leaders voiced satisfaction for the excellent relations prevailing between Colombia and Mexico.

De la Madrid and Barco reviewed some bilateral projects of economic cooperation which could be speeded up opportunely. The two presidents also examined the Latin American panorama and noted that excellent possibilities exist for developing political, economic, and cultural rapprochement.

Simultaneously, Mrs Paloma Cordero de la Madrid and Carolina Isackson de Barco held a meeting. Virgilio Barco and his wife are paying a private visit to Mexico and took advantage of their stay to meet with President De la Madrid.

COSTA RICA

MADRIGAL REJECTS CONTRA AID, CONTADORA LINK

PA062352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that the $100 million in aid [for the contras] that President Ronald Reagan's administration is trying to obtain from the U.S. Congress is a process separate from Contadora and therefore does not affect the Contadora efforts. In this connection, he said that because it entails internal policy affairs of the United States in its relations with Nicaragua, the request is something in which Costa Rica cannot intervene.

He stressed however, that unless the internal conflicts that affect all countries of the area are resolved, it will not be possible to reach a peaceful solution in the region. Until an international atmosphere of democratization is created, peace in the Central American region will be difficult to achieve; thus, it is necessary to employ diplomatic pressures to create such an atmosphere, he said. That is why Costa Rica, with its historical tradition of democracy, will try to motivate different countries of the world to become truly interested in th Central American problem.

President Oscar Arias has said that on that subject the European and South American countries must understand that if they do not become interested in the regional conflict, Central American violence could reach their borders.

EL SALVADOR

CATHOLIC CHURCH AGREES TO MEDIATE DIALOGUE

PA062024 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Catholic Church is willing to mediate in the third dialogue proposed by President Duarte in the hope that the sides will respect the mechanism that the church will suggest, Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, has said.

[Begin Rosas Chavez recording] The president publicly asked the archbishop to preapre this meeting. In other words, the president has already made a formal request. Now we have to wait for the other side to agree with this formula for the church to prepare this third dialogue. Therefore, the [rebel] fronts must now respond to Msgr Rivera y Damas on this proposal. That is the first thing.

Let us assume that the church is tasked with preparing this third round. The first question is whether the archbishop will maintain the stand he expressed in previous dialogues. He talked to the two sides and reached the consensus that if there was a third round a different methodology would be used. That is, there would be no public meeting without previous private agreements.

Therefore, in a way, a public meeting would be a solemn moment to announce what is agreed between the sides. During the public session progress would be made, not lost. With this methodology we want to avoid frustrating the people; we done not want to create expectations that will not materialize. We think it is dangerous to expose this dialogue to failure. [end recording]

When asked about the occupation of the cathedral by the Committee of Mothers, he said that the problem was partially resolved as a result of a dialogue with Msgr Rivera y Damas.

[Begin recording] On 4 June a commission of mothers visited the archbishop and committed themselves to evacuating the cathedral. In the evening approximately 10 mothers decided to stay in the cathedral crypt, because they live far away and could not return home yesterday. This morning another delegation showed up to reconsider the 4 June decision, because they claim to have security problems, etc. However, we agreed to respect the agreement to evacuate the upper part of the cathedral. A group of peasants who had been there before were in the crypt, but there were some mothers there as well. That is what we know at this time.

Therefore, the situation is developing positively. We hope it will be completely resolved in the next few days or hours. [end recording]

RIVERA Y DAMAS DENIES 'PROGOVERNMENT' BIAS

PA082306 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1913 GMT 8 Jun 86

Text] San Salvador, 8 June (DPA) - Today San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas rejected criticism of him by the Salvadoran guerrillas. The guerrillas labeled him "progovernment" during a commentary carried over the rebel station Radio Venceremos after the prelate commented that after 2 years of Christian Democratic government it could be credited with some positive things.

"I am not praising the government, and this is not the first time the guerrillas have attacked me and then apologized later," the archbishop noted and maintained that indeed the government could be credited for some positive things. Regarding the Catholic Church, he stressed that he would like to know if there is any other entity or group in El Salvador which has strived as hard to humanize the conflict as the church.

"I do not know where these criticisms come from. However, just 8 days ago I met outside the country with the FMLN's Commanders Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Salvador Samoya, as well as with Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora. They told me they no longer wanted my mediation," the prelate stated with a smile.

Regarding the expected third round of talks between the government and the guerrillas, he noted that nothing has yet been finalized. He added that no decision has been made on whether to continue working with the mechanisms agreed to on 30 November 1984 during the second meeting in Ayagualo, La Libertad Department.

If something else is decided on, the two parties must agree on everything; and for that reason there was talk of holding preparatory meetings, the archbishop explained. Asked if he felt that the rebels had adopted a propagandistic stance by wanting to come to the country to talk to other sectors, the archbishop replied: "In this process, the two parties will want to take advantage of every situation for propaganda purposes."

Moreover, during today's homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral Rivera y Damas also rejected charges against him by a former member of the nongovernment human rights commission in El Salvador. This person said that the archbishop tolerated the church's channeling of foodstuffs to the guerrillas. Msgr Rivera y Damas said: "In the past few years the emergency situation generated by the war has forced the church to multiply its assistance programs to the victims of the conflict."

This is done in the manner "of the good Samaritan, that is, without bias, and some persons could be scandalized by this point," the archbishop added. He admitted that there are other groups which help only their own, thereby discriminating on political grounds.

Regarding the source of the funds for the Archbishopric's social action programs, Msgr Rivera y Damas explained that the main thing is to affirm categorically "that we do not receive funds from the government or assistance from AID (Agency for International Development), despite their repeated offers to us." The funds come from sister churches and nongovernmental private agencies that understand that only the church can reach the neediest, he added.

To continue, he said that today's mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral was to atone for the desecration of the church by a group of mothers and relatives of political prisoners, missing persons, and murder victims who had occupied it for several days. Rivera y Damas explained that the police watch around the cathedral is now justified, "because we do not want them to occupy it again."

FDR'S UNGO NAMES DELEGATION TO NEGOTIATIONS

PA061630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Gabriel Smirnow]

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR, announced today that the Salvadoran armed opposition will send a top-level delegation to the third round of negotiations proposed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Ungo made this statement during a news conference at Socialist Party [PS] headquarters in this capital. Duarte's proposal is "ambiguous, suspicious, and propagandistic," but the FDR-FMLN accepts it because dialogue is positive, said Ungo, who is touring several European capitals.

The delegation to the negotiations will be made up of Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora for the FDR and Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Leonel Gonzalez for the FMLN. Observers in Paris have stressed that Villalobos' appointment is significant because he is the foremost leader of the People's Revolutionary Army, which maintains strong positions throughout El Salvador's northwestern region. Villalobos, who is regarded as one of the most radical and intransigent guerrilla commanders, did not participate in either of the two previous negotiations with the Salvadoran Government, and his participation in the coming negotiation has therefore given rise to much expectation.

We are adhering to the basic points in our previous position, which we believe is realistic, including the integration of all of the forces which are currently struggling, because the fact is that there are two armies, Ungo said. However, we are prepared to negotiate, to advance step by step, until we reach agreements that will lead to a political solution, he noted.

However, this is not the time for big results because there is a decisive factor, the presence and position of the United States, which seeks to heighten tension in the region, he added.

Questioned about the possibility of signing the Contadora peace document soon, as hinted in coincidental statements by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez and Salvadoran Assembly President Guillermo Guevara during a conference recently in Strasbourg, the FDR leader said this would be a positive development. Several points in the document are aimed at resolving domestic and national problems, and consequently its signing "would have a positive impact" on the situation in El Salvador, the revolutionary leader remarked. Ungo noted, however, that President Duarte's government "is bluffing with regard to its interest in signing the document."

Ungo reported that he had met with PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin and that he will meet tonight with PCF [French Communist Party] leaders. In addition, he stressed that he had been received by officials of the French Presidency and External Relations Ministry. We hope to be able to count on the support of the French Government for a better [words indistinct], as happened with previous ones.

Finally, asked whether he would meet with Ramirez since both are in Paris, Ungo responded that he was trying to arrange a meeting.

'Very Interested' in Dialogue

PA062345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2138 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Today the president of the Salvadoran FDR, Guillermo M. Ungo, announced in Paris that an important delegation will be sent to meet with the Salvadoran regime. Ungo, leader of the political wing of the Salvadoran guerrillas, said in a news conference that his party was "very interested" in the call for dialogue made on 1 June by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The FDR leader commented that he wanted a "high-level meeting" with the Salvadoran Government leaders and that he expected this meeting would be held in San Salvador. According to Ungo, the delegation will be made up of himself, FDR leaders, and Commanders Joaquin Villalobos and Leonel Gonzalez of the FMLN.

As for this "dialogue," the FDR president noted the existence of "propoals" by the opposition movements; however, he did not provide additional details on those proposals. Ungo said that on 30 May he met in Panama with San Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, "mediator" between the opposition and the authorities.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DENIES MILITARY CHANGES UPCOMING

PA081955 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo has announced that in the next few days some political and military events will take place. He said that in order to keep the people interested he would not give details.

He did say, however, that the events will serve to refut reports about the Army and the government. He noted that the news will be announced at public events.

President Cerezo stated that no changes will be made among the commanders and staff because this is not the time for that. He said that there are specific times for doing that, and that Army regulations in this regard are being observed. The Army is exerting no pressure to stop the creation of the investigation commission requested by GAM [Mutual Support Group], President Cerezo said. He noted: The exact opposite is true. The Army, some officers, have said that this is a decision of the courts and it will be respected. The political and military events that will take place will serve to refute all these reports, the president said.

Cerezo also explained why he did not accept the document the GAM tried to give him 2 days ago. He said he would not accept it because the investigation is being handled by the Supreme Court of Justice. The Supreme Court, he said, has assigned a court to handle the habeas corpus petitions from GAM.

Cerezo noted that the investigation commission that GAM wants cannot be formed because its functions would be the same as those already being handled by the justice appointed by the Supreme Court. He added that so long as the Supreme Court is handling the case, the government cannot intervene. However, he added, if after a report is presented there are enough reasons for appointing a commission, this will be done.

GAM LEADERS STRONGLY CRITICIZE CEREZO, GOVERNMENT

PA070141 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Mutual Support Group, GAM, today issued its harshest criticism of the government in the recent past at the conclusion of a meeting between President Vinicio Cerezo, GAM President Nineth Montenegro de Garcia, and other leaders of that organization. Garcia accused the government of negligence regarding efforts to trace the whereabouts of people who have been reported missing or kidnapped in the past several years.

[Begin Garcia recording] The government lied mercilessly. We were promised.... [changes thought] We are surprised that the press was not allowed inside. We hope that you ask the necessary questions in due time. We were promised that the investigative commission would be sworn in on 21 June. We were asked to draft and submit an operational charter for that commission to present to the Supreme Court of Justice.

However, several days ago Danilo Varias called to say that the meeting was off because at that time they were meeting with the president of the Supreme Court of Justice. We had submitted a writ of habeas corpus to the president of the Supreme Court.

President Cerezo said that the investigative commission will be created when he is ready -- those are his exact words. He claimed he changed his mind because we are appealing to the Supreme Court of Justice. However, are not the various branches of government independent from one another?

Now he wants to use the writ of habeas corpus and the Supreme Court as a sort of investigative committee. We reject this outright.

We will not remain silent, because this is one of the dirtiest political maneuvers that the Christian Democratic government has used. They are protecting a minority -- the military -- who murder our people. We will fight for the creation of that commission, even if it costs us our lives. He said that he will do it when he is ready and when he needs to. However, we believe that the violence is continuing, as are the disappearances. The deceit by and complicity between him and the Army are now more obvious than ever before. [end recording]

Another GAM leader said that today's meeting with President Cerezo took place amid a great deal of tension.

[Begin unidentified GAM leader recording] We are very concerned about the repressive measures that might be taken against Mrs Garcia and the other members of the GAM. The meeting with President Cerezo was not particularly cordial. He was quite arrogant and domineering. He said: We will do what I say, what I want. I have changed my mind.

We were completely disappointed. We told him that we will not be brushed off as a group of naive people or fools, as he attempted to do. We said we will take many measures. We will not remain passive.

The creation of the investigative commission -- and you will read later what its definitions and functions are -- will clearly affect the interests of the Army, which is directly responsible for the disappearances. They thus began a campaign of destabilization, accusing the president of GAM of being a communist, a Marxist, with links to the international communist movement. They also began to organize another group of relatives of missing and arrested relatives.

We said this was a move by the Army. Now, as a result of President Cerezo's stance -- and we will modify ours as well -- it is expected that the measures to intimidate us will be stepped up. They can even lead to violence, as in March and April. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

FDN REPORTS EPS ATTACK ON PATROL, FRG HOSTAGES

PA061843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel FDN has announced here that the patrol holding the eight internationalist Germans was attacked this morning by troops of the Sandinist People's Army. An FDN spokesman told ACAN-EFE that "the Sandinist attack violates all the agreements reached with the Governments of Nicaragua and the FRG for the release of the prisoners."

The source added that they did not know whether the Sandinists inflicted casualties on the patrol of the "Hermenegildo Gonzalez" task force, belonging to the "Jorge Salazar" regional command. Nor is it known if there were dead or wounded among the Germans being held by the Nicaraguan rebels since 17 May, the source added.

EPS Denies Attack

PA062126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Defense Ministry denied today that EPS troops had attacked a rebel patrol holding eight FRG volunteer workers.

The source added that the Army has not carried out any military actions during the past few days in the area where the contras are holding their hostages.

The FDN reported in Honduras today that the EPS attacked with all kinds of artillery fire and aircraft a rebel commando which is holding the hostages. The eight FRG citizens are being held by a patrol of the "Hermenegildo Gonzalez" task force of the "Jorge Salazar" anti-Sandinist regional command.

After denying the attack, a Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Sandinist troops "are being very careful, as this is a very delicate matter."

Fate of Hostages 'Uncertain'

PA071402 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1320 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (DPA) -- The fate of the eight German volunteers kidnapped 3 weeks ago by the contras in Nicaragua was uncertain today following a Sandinist attack yesterday on the hill where they were going to be turned over to FRG plenipotentiary Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, a spokesman of the Nicaragua Opposition Union (UNO) and the FDN said in Tegucigalpa today. The Sandinist Army's attack on the guerrillas who are holding the Germans took place in El Tigre Hill in southern Zelaya, 80 km north of the Nicaraguan border with Costa Rica.

According to the anti-Sandinist spokesman, that was the location where they had agreed with the FRG Government to turn over the kidnapped volunteers. According to what Frank Arana, of the UNO-FDN communications center, told DPA early this morning by telephone, the German Government had arranged with the Managua government [words indistinct] this month to facilitate the turnover of the German volunteers. However the UNO-FDN spokesman added, the truth was violated by the Sandinist Army.

According to what had been agreed, a Sandinist Army helicopter with two representatives of the Nicaraguan Government was to pick up the eight volunteers on El Tigre Hill. That hill, Arana said, had been specifically identified to the Sandinist pilots prior to the helicopter's departure from the Managua airport.

Arana said that the helicopter, in which special German negotiator Wischnewski was also apparently traveling, never arrived at the location. Instead, Sandinist troops appeared, opening fire on the counterrevolutionary patrol holding the eight hostages. "So far we do not know the fate of the group after yesterday's attack when the communication with our forces and the prisoners was cut off," Arana told DPA early this morning.

The contra spokesman added that he has notified the Bonn government about what took place, and he held the Managua government responsible for the fate of the German prisoners. Arana reiterated the intitial proposal of the UNO-FDN to have the International Red Cross participate in the return of the kidnapped volunteers, and he condemned the "Sandinist regime's lamentable opposition to that participation."

The UNO-FDN spokesman said that Michael Jansen, chief of the cabinet of the German Foreign Ministry and special ambassador; Josef Thesing, director of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation; and Eckerhard Schober, FRG ambassador in Tegucigalpa, participated on behalf of the Bonn government in the agreement for the turnover of the Germans.

U.S. Government Responsible

PA071537 Managua International Service in Spanish 1355 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. Government has broken the agreement for the release of the eight German volunteers kidnapped by its mercenary bands. The Reagan administration is reponsible for the danger and risks that the kidnapped persons in the hands of the Somozists guards may face. Yesterday the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique reporting on the case of the German citizens who should have been released by the contras yesterday.

Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, gives details:

[Begin recording] [Bendana] The Foreign Ministry has issued a communique informing the international community about our deep concern over the U.S. Government's failure to fulfill the agreement we had reached to facilitate the release of the eight German citizens who were kidnapped on 17 May by mercenary forces at the service of the United States.

The Nicaraguan Government has presented the FRG Government with a proposal aimed at facilitating the release of the Germans. The proposal took into consideration the contact that the U.S. Government would make with the kidnapping mercenary group. The proposal called for the release of the kidnapped Germans at the Atlanta lumber camp. Later, upon a request from the ERG Government, the place for the release of the kidnapped persons was changed to the area of San Jose, 30 km west of El Rama, but the release of the Germans did not take place.

On 5 June, at approximately 1200, our government was told that the mercenary group ahd released the kidnapped Germans at the place known as El Tigre Hill, 6 km north of San Jose. Our government, on the basis of the agreement, proceeded to facilitate the mobilization of Mr Wischnewski to the site. It has been verified that the information was false and that the kidnapped Germans remain in the hands of the mercenary group.

In view of this sudden change in the situation, because the Germans were not released, the Nicaraguan Government now holds the U.S. Government responsible for whatever risk and danger [the kidnapped Germans may face] as a result of the failure to fulfill the agreement and once again reiterates its call for orders to secure the immediate release of the kidnapped Germans.

The Nicaraguan Government also reaffirms its guarantee that the troops of the Sandinist People's Army will not go into action at the moment of the release of the kidnapped Germans at an agreed-on site or during the withdrawal of the mercenary bands.

This has a Managua, 6 June 1986 dateline.

[Unidentified Reporter] Companero Bendana, there have been reports -- especially from Honduran radio stations -- that the EPS has been carrying out activities in the area where the kidnapped German volunteers reportedly are. We would like to ask you to comment on this.

[Bendana] The acts are clear. The mercenary bands reportedly were ordered by the U.S. Government to release the kidnapped Germans at a given place. At that moment the EPS would locate them and permit the deployment of the mercenary forces. Evidently the mercenary forces have not received clear-cut orders from the U.S. Government for the release of the eight kidnapped Germans. It is evident that the mercenaries are continuing to use them as a crutch.

Therefore we have to hold the U.S. Government responsible for whatever danger may result from this situation. At the same time we are reaffirming our commitment and our disposition to do everything possible to secure the release, as soon as possible, of the kidnapped Germans. [end recording]

Germans 'In Good Health'

PA072017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1926 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The eight West German volunteers who were captured in Nicarauga on 17 May by rebels "are in good health," Frank Arana, a spokesman for the anti-Sandinist FDN has told AFP. Arana said: The FDN tried to deliver the internationalists on 5 June, but the patrol assigned to do this "was attacked the morning of 6 June by the EPS. We lost contact with the rebels Friday, but we reestablished it today."

Arana explained that the FDN established contact with the rebels last night. The rebels said they "had no major problem as a result of the attack but had to move." Arana was asked if the contras had any casualties, and he responded that there was no mention of this and therefore the members of the patrol as well as the Germans "are in good health." He said that contact with a Bonn government delegation in this capital was maintained yesterday and continues today "to create new alternatives and proposals" in order to deliver the kidnapped Germans.

However, he noted: "I do not believe there will be an opportunity to release them this weekend."

9 June Deadline for Release

PA082315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government set a deadline of 1800 9 June for the anti-Sandinists to release the eight West German volunteer workers, President Daniel Ortega has warned. The Nicaraguan president did not wish to say what might happen if the contras do not meet the deadline, but he noted that the EPS is in a position to launch a military operation to rescue the Germans. These volunteers have been held by the contra guerrillas since 17 May.

This information was announced by Ortega after he met this afternoon with Social Democratic politician Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, FRG envoy to aid in the release of the hostages. The rebels must release the German hostages in the small township of San Jose in southeastern Nicaragua territory within the deadline, President Ortega stated.

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM PANAMA, VIEWS CONTADORA

PA090059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has said that the results of the latest meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups proved that those who were saying that the peacemaking groups "were dying" have "failed." The head of the Sandinist diplomacy returned yesterday from Panama, where on 5, 6, and 7 June he attended the meeting of the 13 Latin American foreign ministers.

A Foreign Ministry source said today that D'Escoto will hold a news conference in the next few days to report on his views regarding the study of the new document presented by Contadora. In statements for the official newspaper BARRICADA, D'Escoto described the Panama City meeting, held on 6 and 7 June, as "very positive." The Panama Declaration was read during this meeting.

D'Escoto said that this meeting proved that "those who were bent on spreading the idea that Contadora was dying had failed." D'Escoto continued: "It was clearly established that Contadora remains firm in its commitment to get the Central American states to direct their policies, strictly complying with the principles of international law and the UN Charter."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister stressed that the results of the Contadora meetng in Panama "are steps that bring us closer to the day when the agreement will be signed." D'Escoto said that the document presented by the Contadora Group is very lengthy. "We promised to study it carefully and present our views," the Sandinist foreign minister said.

On Saturday in Panama City the Contadora Group presented the Central American nations with its final version of the document for peace in the region. Contadora does not want the main aspects of the document to be changed.

D'ESCOTO ON ICJ DECISION, U.S. AGGRESSION

PA070123 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The United States does not respect the principles of the UN Charter. We shall see now what attitude they will assume regarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] as they have always said they respect the decisions made by the highest international court.

Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto made this statement when approached by approximately 30 Panamanian journalists in Panama City. Regarding the Contadoraa Group's efforts, D'Escoto said that although the peace act will not be signed, the meeting will be useful to outline the future steps that must be taken to bring the negotiations to an end.

D'Escoto said that although he does not have much faith in the United States, he hopes that the U.S. Government will soon decide to stop its attacks on Nicaragua.

RAMIREZ VISITS FRANCE, TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

For reportage on the visit of Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado to France, including coverage of his remarks on the contadora talks and his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 9 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMUNIQUE ON FRUSTRATED HIJACKING ATTEMPT

PA080249 Managua International Service in Spanish 2358 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry in Managua on 7 June]

[Text] The Interior Ministry's Directorate of Public and International Relations informs the Nicaraguan people that at 0930 on 7 June a man armed with a revolver entered an Aeronica airliner that was about to leave for El Salvador and Mexico with 78 [as heard] passengers on board. The hijacker threatened to kill the passengers and demanded the presence of a Salvadoran diplomat and his immediate transfer to El Salvador.

Since the beginning of the ordeal Interior Ministry authorities strove to find an adequate resolution of the serious situation created by this act of terrorism, with a constant view to minimizing the dangers to the passengers any action would entail. Shortly before 1300 Interior Ministry troops succeeded in subduing the hijacker without firing a single shot or hurting any of the passengers.

The hijacker, who is being held by the authorities, was identified as Martin Martinez Lacayo, 21, with a record of detention on charges of theft in 1981. Martinez Lacayo planned the action to eventually reach the United States, where one of his sisters lives.

Hijacking 'Not Political'

PA080404 Managua International Service in Spanish 2344 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The frustrated attempt to hijack an Aeronica airliner was resolved without incident or personal injury to the passengers or crew. None of the pilots was on board at the time of the attempted hijacking, thus complicating things for the would-be hijacker, because a plane without a pilot is as useful as a gun without bullets.

Here is a statement by Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the General Directorate of State Security.

[Begin recording] [Cerna, in progress] ...our main concern was the safety of the passengers. Our special units stood by for awhile, and the problem was resolved as we planned.

[Unidentified reporter] It appears to have been a lightning-speed operation, Commander.

[Cerna] Yes, it was, because problems of this kind must be handled swiftly to prevent injuries and harm to innocent people.

[Reporter] Are you happy with the results of the operation?

[Cerna] Of course we are, because we wanted above all to prevent any injuries to the passengers.

[Reporter] Was this politically motivated?

[Cerna] No, it was not political.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] cannot cross. Now the public has access to the balconies. It appears that...

[Cerna, interrupting] Naturally. That is the problem. Taking into consideration the people's requests to go out to the balconies, we opened up the balconies. The possibility exists. However, there was fortunately no major problem. The boy will be treated according to the law.

[Reporter] Is the plane going to take off, Commander?

[Cerna] Yes. What we have done is to allow the passengers off to see their families to calm them down. It has been a difficult situation. The flight will then proceed according to its plan. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE CABLE TELEVISON SERVICE

PA070210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- It was learned today that the Sandinist government will soon begin selling cable television service, following the installation of parabollic antennas in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Ministry of Telecommunications and Postal Service, TELCOR, told a local newspaper that technicians and high-ranking officials of TELCOR travelled to the United States to arrange for the purchase and installation of cable services in Nicaragua.

The cable television service will cost $50 a month, and subscribers will be able to get seven channels, including Soviet, Mexican, and U.S. stations. The system allows reception of an indefinite number of channels through the installation of parabolic dishes.

The system is very common in the United States, and it allows subscribers to receive up to 100 channels from all over the world, according to the newspaper. The installation of the cable service makes it easier to obtain "more truthful and rapid information," the newspaper states in conclusion.

OFFICIAL NOTE DENIES U.S. STATEMENT ON VISITS

PA061825 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Cuban Government has described statements by a U.S. Transportation Department spokesman as false and unfounded. The spokesman said that our country has lifted the ban on visits to Cuba by citizens of Cuban descent residing in the United States.

An official note published in newspaper GRANMA, which is edited in Havana, recalls that Cuba decided to suspend immigration agreements with the United States and restrict the visits of residents and citizens of Cuban descent in that country due to anti-Cuban broadcasts by a [word indistinct] station, which Washington named after Cuba's national hero.

After referring to the imperialists' prepotence and the offense that this action constitutes for the Cuban people's dignity, the official note states that due to strictly humanitarian reasons, and as an exception to these measures, the Cuban Government has allowed some of the people in question temporary entry to Cuba. The newspaper stresses that Cuba is firmly maintaining the decision adopted in this regard in May 1985, as long as the problem that originated the decision is not resolved in a satisfactory manner.

Finally, the Cuban Government note states that it is obvious as well as useless for the Yankee spokesmen to try to confuse and deceive the American public opinion with falsehoods such as these, because their most brilliant spokesmen understand that immigration agreements are incompatible with immoral acts and the use of force, such as the anti-Cuban broadcasts.

GRANMA Reaction

FL061812 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Today's GRANMA, our party's Central Committee official organ, reports on its front page that a statement made by Allan Pollak, spokesman for the U.S. Transportation Department, is absolutely false and unfounded. The spokesman told the press that the Cuban Government has lifted a ban on Cuban citizens residing in the United States traveling to Cuba and that it took that action without U.S. encouragement.

GRANMA underscored that the Cuban Government had decided to end travel agreements with the United States and drastically restrict visits of Cuban and U.S. citizens of Cuban origin residing in that country because of the opening of an anti-Cuban radio station which the U.S. Government gave the name of the Cuban national hero. This adds to the typical imperialistic arrogance which insults the Cuban people's dignity.

GRANMA indicates that Cuba firmly upholds the decision implemented in May 1985 calling off travel agreements and other measures. This responds to a moral policy inasmuch as no satisfactory solutions to the problem which caused it were found.

It is very obvious that the useless intention of Yankee spokesmen is to confuse or deceive U.S. public opinion with falsehoods such as the one issued by Allan Pollack. Knowledgeable U.S. people understand that travel agreements are not compatible with immoral and power practices such as the anti-Cuban broadcasts, our Communist Party's Central Committee official organ stresses.

FURTHER ON SINKING OF VESSEL BY S. AFRICA

FL070113 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A missile-carrying launch and a unit of frogmen belonging to the racist South Africans have carried out a treacherous act of aggression against Angola's Namibe port in the Southeastern part of the country. The aggressive missile-carrying launch was a "Richard" [as heard] equipped with Israeli-made Scorpion missiles and it fired at three fuel containers while frogmen placed mines on three civilian ships, merchant ships docked at the port.

As a result, the 6,000-ton ship from Havana, the Havana, was sunk. It was unloading food supplies for the Angolan population in accordance with coastal traffic rules and in cooperation with the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Two Soviet merchant ships were damaged but there were no reports of casualties. The Cuban crew of the Havana reported no deaths or injuries.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES I.A. TOUR, CONTADORA PEACE ACT

FL060308 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has said that the Contadora Group's peace act for Central America will definitely not be signed tomorrow, 6 June, but that does not mean it is a final date for negotiations.

The Cuban leader, who is concluding a 12-day visit to Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico, granted an exclusive interview to the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

To borrow a statement made by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Rodriguez said 6 June is a fundamental date, but not a fatal one. One has to give the Contadora process continuity, Rodriguez said.

During his interview, Rodriguez, who is also a member of the PCC Politburo, referred to his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The Cuban vice president said De la Madrid's recent speech defends Mexican dignity. Rodriguez referred to his 3 June meeting with the Mexican president, saying he congratulated De la Madrid on his recent speech in Sonora, Mexico. That speech was a reaffirmation that Mexico will not pay its foreign debt at the expense of the Mexican people and it will not exceed its financial capabilities. This confirms that Mexico is on a road that is becoming more common among Latin American countries, said Rodriguez. This summarizes my satisfaction with the words spoken by the Mexican president, said the Cuban vice president.

In Peru, Rodriguez said he was able to verify that country's strong opinion and firm stance on the foreign debt. With Peruvian President Alan Garcia, said Rodriguez, we agreed on the need for greater comprehension in Latin America in resisting foreign influences that aggravate the foreign debt and trade. We also shared Garcia's opinion that 6 June is not a final date for Contadora negotiations, Rodriguez said. If there is no possibility of signing the peace act, he said, the conversations must be continued.

Despite its deficiencies, the Contadora Group is a useful tool in the Central America peace process and its actions must be continued, said the Cuban vice president. In his interview with the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, Rodriguez stressed Cuba's position on the postponement of the signing of the Contadora peace act scheduled for tomorrow.

Reviewing his meetings with the presidents of those nations, Rodriguez said he also discussed Contadora and Central America with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. From Patagonia to Mexico, there is a Latin America that is more united and resistant to foreign pressures, concluded the Cuban vice president.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL061336 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] DPRK Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun arrived in Havana last night at the head of the DPRK delegation to the meeting of the bilateral consultative commission for scientific and technical cooperation. Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade, who heads the Cuban delegation in these conversations, received his colleague from the brother Asian country at the airport.

Sessions Begin

FL070312 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0208 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The 10th session of the Cuban-DPRK economic and scientific technical consultative commission has begun in Havana. The meeting is being presided over by Ricardo Cabrisas and Choe Chong-kun, foreign trade ministers from Cuba and the DPRK, respectively. During the work meetings, they will review the progress of the agreements reached at the ninth session, development of economic relations, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Cooperation between the two countries has been in the areas of health, agriculture, production of [word indistinct] for basic and food purposes, and fishing which has been in the form of donations (?in exchange) for experiences and technical assistance. The present meeting will analyze the possibility of cattle breeding through the Cuban-Korean genetic friendship center at the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm and the DPRK (Chong Wa) milk farm.

Malmierca Meets With Minister

FL071151 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met in Havana with DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun, who is in our country heading a delegation attending the 10th Cuban-Korean inter-governmental meeting for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The encounter was held in a fraternal and friendly climate during which views on the progress of bilateral relations were exchanged, especially in the areas of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

16,000 PERSONS EVACUATED IN GRANMA PROVINCE

FL061808 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Granma Province, the evacuation of 16,000 persons has been reported, including that of students from various schools in the countryside. Some 46,000 head of cattle have been relocated to safe, high ground. In Granma Province, flooding was originated by the overflowing of the tributaries of the Cauto River, causing serious damage to roads and highways. Land communications between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo were reestablished when the waters of the Cautillo River went down. In Granma Province, the disappearance of two children in accidents caused by imprudence was reported.

HAITI

GEN NAMPHY ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS FOR 1987

PA081321 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1031 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Jun (DPA) -- Last night the ruling civilian-military junta announced that on 7 February 1988 -- 2 years after the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship -- it will turn over power to a government that will be "freely elected" in 1987. The announcement was made by the chief of the junta, General Henri Namphy, in response to 5 days of demonstrations and protests throughout Haiti demanding the removal of a key member of the junta, Colonel Williams Regala, and of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Information Minister Colonel Herard Abraham.

Gen Namphy, who appeared on television to promise the transfer of power to a freely elected government in February 1988, termed as "groundless fantasies" the accusations against all other members of his regime, who have been accused of being "collaborators" with Duvalierism. The protests in the past few days have caused at least two deaths.

In a 40-minute television speech, General Namphy, former chief of the army during the time of the overthrown "President-for-life" Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier (now a refugee in France), said that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of Haiti.

One of the most criticized members of the junta, Col Abraham appeared on television after Namphy to announce the timetable for the 1987 elections. Col Abraham said that the priorities now are: 1) to regulate the political parties by decree; 2) to form a constituent assembly; 3) to draft a liberal, democratic constitution.

Electoral Timetable Announced

PA081643 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Dominique Levanti]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 8 Jun (AFP) -- General elections for president and parliamentarians will be held in November 1987 in Haiti, and the country's president-elect will be sworn in on 7 February 1988, 2 years after the overthrow of Duvalier's regime. Colonel Herard Abraham, minister of information and public relations, made this announcement last night on behalf of General Namphy, who is the president of the National Government Council (CNG).

The principal phases of the CNG's political and electoral timetable are as follows:

June 1986, organization of the rural sections (agrarian provinces) and receipt of the peasants' lists of demands.

July 1986, decree about the existence of political parties and in connection with the press.

October 1986, election of a constituent assembly.

January 1987, vote on the constitution by the constituent assembly deputies.

February 1987, popular referendum for the ratification of the new Haitian constitution and proclamation of said constitution.

March 1987, electoral law and preparation of voter lists.

July 1987, local (rural peasant section) and municipal elections.

September 1987, beginning of the electoral campaign for the presidential and legislative elections.

November 1987, presidential and legislative elections.

December 1987, proclamation of results.

January 1988, establishment of the legislative bodies.

7 February 1988, swearing in of new Haitian presidet-elect.

Before this timetable was announced, in a speech delivered in French and Creole, Gen Namphy urged the people to remain calm and annouced that next week he will begin "consultations with all representative sectors in Haiti" and that he hoped "to lead the country to a transition period without breaks between past and future." Without explicitly mentioning them, the CNG president defended the presence in the government of Interior and National Defense Minister Colonel Williams Regala and Finance and Economy Minister Leslie Delatour.

As he invited Haitians "To help the national Army fulfill its task," Gen Namphy asked that those "seeking to destablize the armed forces" not be listened to. After recalling that the overthrow of the Duvalier regime was "an operation of the people and the Army," he emphasized: "It is impossible to resolve the unemployment problem without stability and peac." He added that 12,000 jobs have been lost since 7 February of this year.

The CNG president also announced measures that will benefit the peasants, among them the breeding of Antillean black hogs, similar to the original Haitian hogs which were exterminated by the Duvalierist regime with the help of the United States and Canada as part of a campaign against the African swine fever.

Gen Namphy also announced that popular solutions would be found for several state enterprises, for example the Darbonne sugar mill (35 km southeast of Port-au-Prince) and for the Eanol oil factory, which according to a confidential report from the U.S. Embassy in Haiti, would be closed by the economics and finance minister. The announcement of the closing of the two factories had caused much commotion in the country. Shortly after the announcement, the minister had said in a news conference that the two companies would be transformed into cooperatives.

POLITICIANS CALL FOR 3-DAY GENERAL STRIKE

PA071420 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1347 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Jun (REUTER) -- The Haitian politicians who demanded that military leader General Henri Namphy remove three ministers said yesterday that they will support him as chief of a civilian cabinet.

The politicians, representing the opposition and human rights groups, called for a 3-day general strike beginning on Monday to exert pressure for the dismissal of Interior Minister Williams Regala and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour. The other minister whose removal they had demanded, Aubelin Jolicoeur, secretary of state for information, resigned yesterday.

Justice Minister Francois Latortue promised in a radio message that democratic elections would be held within 18 months. Latortue said that the Government Council, which took office after President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier was overthrown in February, cannot replace Regala and Delatour because they have begun many projects that they must complete. "The council is working on an electoral law...and trying to create an image of a serious country so that other nations can help us. We do not want to create an image of a country that changes governments every week," he indicated.

Regala has been accused of human rights abuses under the Duvalier regime, while Delatour was harsly criticized for proposing the closing of state-owned sugar and oil plants and the sale of a cement and a flour plant to the private sector.

CHURCH JOINS CALL FOR OUSTER OF MINISTERS

PA071413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1339 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 6 Jun [date as received] (EFE) -- After remaining silent for several months, today, the Haitian Catholic Church has joined in the demand that Colonel Williams Regala, the number two man on the National Government Council resign. Meanwhile, rioting continues in the provinces. Protests and demonstrations have been held since last week throughout the country as thousands of people are demanding the resignation of Col Regala, Information Minister Herard Abraham, and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour.

Today, Bishop Romelus of the city of Jeremie, said that all of them must resign like Aubelain Jolicoeur the deputy minister of information and tourism director did.

Demonstrations continued today, especially in the cities of Les Cayes, Hinche, Petit Goave, and Port-au-Prince.

Despite yesterday's appeal for calm from the President of the National Government Council, General Henri Namphy, protests have continued. Yesterday, two persons were killed during clashes with the police. Representatives from the political parties have met to seek a solution to the country's violent situation. Regala, one of the most hated members of the National Government Council, continues holding a firm position with Namphy, despite the attacks from the opposition comprising the exiles who returnd to Haiti after Jean-Claude Duvalier fled on 7 February.

PCH LEADER ON 'NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL PLOT'

PA080030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 7 Jun (APF) -- Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH) reported today in this capital that there is a national and international plot in Haiti against his political organization.

Theodore reported the secret existence of a "Great Council of the Revolution," which is made up of former Duvalier followers and former "millionaire Tontons Macoutes," without mentioning any names.

Theodore said that that the intention is to make the international public believe that there is chaos in Haiti, and that a dictatorship is the only possible form of government. "The intention is to prepare the international public for the announcement of a dictatorship or a U.S. military occupation," Theodore stressed. At the same time, the charged that he had been warned that his life, as well as General [Henri] Namphy's [president of the National Government Council] are in danger. Theodore advocated the establishment of a "people's power and a general understanding with the provisional government." In addition, Theodore said that the call made for a general strike on Tuesday by some leaders and political organizations is a "grave political mistake," as no termination date has been established.

ORDER RESTORED AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF RIOTING

PA062237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Tranquillity returned to Haiti tonight after a string of incidents that took place over the past several days causing 2 dead, one of them a military man, and approximately 15 wounded, all by gunshots. In Port-au-Prince, however, several dozen protesting youths unsuccessfully attempted to erect barricades and burn old tires, but the Army intervened quickly to disperse them.

No disturbances were reported in Gonaives, Haiti's fourth major city, 152 km northeast of the capital, which during the past several days was the scene of the most serious antigovernment demonstrations.

Feuding bands in Raboteau and Descahos, two extremely poor areas of Gonaives, clashed on Thursday night and this morning with machetes, knives, stones, sticks, and harpoons, leaving a toll of several wounded, according to correspondents in that city. Similar incidents have taken place previously in those two low-income areas and long-time rival neighborhoods.

In Cayes, the country's third city, 200 km southeast of Port-au-Prince, a peaceful demonstration in which several hundred people demanded the resignation of Finance Minister Leslie Delatour and Interior and National Defense Minister Colonel Williams Regala, took place without incident.

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GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS RIGHTS OVER FALKLANDS

PY092054 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1931 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Today, in recalling the day of the reaffirmation of Argentine rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, the national government stated: We are committed to honor, for the rest of history, those Argentine citizens who lost their lives in the attempt to recover them.

This was stated at noon today by Interior Under Secretary Francisco Mugnolo, during a ceremony at Government House, which was presided over by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli and other members of his ministry. The ceremony was held today because tomorrow, 10 June, has been declared a national holiday and public administration workers will have the day off.

Mugnolo stated that on 10 June 1829, Governor Martin Rodriguez issued a decree by which he created the Malvinas Islands' Military and Political Government. Mugnolo recalled that those were difficult times for the country, difficult internal and external situations, in which those who forged the future of the fatherland were faced with many claims which called for all types of solutions. He added that in order to honor the forefathers of the fatherland, it must also be noted that those who faced so many adversities, in such difficult circumstances, were capable of overcoming the difficulties, and were not willing to give up any portion of our territory.

Mugnolo mentioned the military occupation of the Malvinas Islands in 1833 by Great Britain and noted that ever since then Argentina has never ceased to claim its sovereign rights over them, or to claim its historical and legal rights, which were legitimized in 1965. He added that this was through Resolution No 2065 of the United Nations, which in 1965 forced Great Britain to sit down at a negotiating table to find a solution, together with Argentina, to the latter's sovereignty claim over the islands.

Mugnolo also said that we must also remember 2 April 1982 [the date in which Argentina invaded the Falklands] adding that at that time the de facto government in power called on the deepest feelings of Argentines and asked them to give their lives when it decided to undertake the military occupation of the Malvinas and South Georgia Islands. He said that although we have to examine this deed, we must ponder the courage and the heroism of all Argentines who gave their lives in the Malvinas and the South Atlantic seas. We must remember that all of us are committed to honoring our dead throughout our history. Mugnolo recalled President Alfonsin's statement that we must reject war, but it is in honor of those who died that we take up the irrevocable commitment to continue struggling to recover our sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Foreign Ministry Statement

PY092113 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Sabato asserted that Argentine diplomacy's top priority is the defense of Argentine rights to the South Atlantic Islands to achieve, as is the desire of the constitutional government, a fair and peaceful solution to the conflict with Great Britain. He added that we are certain that sooner or later British public opinion will see that our rights are reasserted.

Sabato made these statements during a ceremony at the Golden Hall of the San Martin Palace [Foreign Ministry] to commemorate the anniversary of the creation of the military and political government of the Malvinas Islands and the southern archipelagos by decision of Buenos Aires Province Governor Colonel Martin Rodriguez in 1829.

Army's Chief's Message

PY091716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1235 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu has confirmed the Argentine Army's commitment to continue supporting in international meetings any action reaffirming Argentina's inalienable rights over the Malvinas Islands. General Rios Erenu addressed this issue in a message delivered to the Army. The message was read today during a ceremony held in the Plaza de Armas of the Libertador Building on the occasion of the day of the affirmation of Argentina's rights over the Malvinas and South Atlantic Islands, which will be celebrated on 10 June.

Rios Erenu said that the essence of the word sovereignty goes beyond legal or ideological values. In the message, which was read by Army General Staff aide-de-camp Major Eduardo Altuna, Rios Erenu reiterated his homage to the members of the Army who throughout history have with faith in justice dedicated their lives to this cause with intelligence, ability, dedication and, under some circumstances, even with their lves. He added that this is an example which creates motivation and encouragement to reaffirm my faith in the Army, which I am proud to command.

The message concludes that our mature prudence, both in thought and action, will maintain a judicious balance together with our courage. We will never stop supporting the Argentine soldier who undertakes a legitimate enterprise.

The ceremony, which was held in the Plaza de Armas of the Libertador Building, was headed by Deputy Army Chief of Staff Major General Mario Jaime Sanchez. Army Chapel Msgr Manuel Martin said a prayer for the soldiers and civilians who were killed in action and called for the unity of the Argentine people to overcome the difficult times in which we are living.

Air Force Chief Recalls War

PY100246 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Salta, 9 Jun (NA) -- Speaking here today at a ceremony marking the Air Force's first battle during the Malvinas war, Brigadier General Ernesto Horacio Crespo, chief of the Argentine Air Force Staff, today urged all Argentines to "take shelter under the Argentine flag and to ask that all rancorous passions be cooled." He also expressed hope for "a dignified peace that will preserve our land."

Crespo stated that "our blocdshed shows how we kept our principles and objectives intact," and he added that "although some interested individuals try to distort the facts, we overcame the strategies of the British professionals of war, who throughout history have harvested profits because of their lack of scruples."

Crespo made a speech at noon today during a ceremony "to pay homage and recognition to the Argentine Air Force's contribution during the war against Great Britain. The ceremony was organized by the Salta Catholic University. Governor Roberto Romero and other provincial authorities were present.

Crespo stated: "Fellow citizens: We are going to take shelter under our flag, and we will eradicate bitter, deep-seated resentment; we will make the virtue of patriotism blossom under it and lead our people along the path of peace until they possess their destiny." Recalling some battles, he said: "The enemy was surprised by the boldness and strength of our men. The Argentine citizen did not want to play the hypocritical game or submit to the subjugation of the great ones." Crespo added: "It was the first electronic war in history, and the enemy had to restructure all its military strategy and operational tactics, because the underdog taught it a lesson. And so we experienced the satisfaction of a task fulfilled."

He said: "Today our slogan is to learn to pass on the experience, giving to God what is God's and to man that which is made in his image and likeness. The parable of David and Goliath is and will be the reference when divine justice is sought." "Before, during, and after the war," Crespo stated, "the analysts made inferences, but the Argentine gave his testimony with the convictions that are in keeping with a world view born under the inspiration of the cross and the sword."

Paying homage to the great men of history, Crespo stated that "they were thinking of God, of the fatherland, of free peoples, and of broken chains. They engaged in battle, and the weapons caught fire, from the light of which two nations emerged: Argentina and Chile, and their men became brothers."

The Air Force chief of staff arrived in this city at 1030 to participate in ceremonies that will take place today and tomorrow at Catholic University, where a plaque recalling the war was veiled, and where lectures are being given by the veteran pilots. Patricia Colombo Murua, Rector of the Salta Catholic University, welcomed Brigadier Crespo and the officers who comprise his delegation.

Senator Gass on Strategy

PY091916 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Radio Nacional has interviewed Senator Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, on the occasion of the day of the reaffirmation of Argentina's rights over the southern archipelago, which will be commemorated tomorrow.

[Begin recording] During his trip [to the United States], the foreign minister will discuss this issue, to formulate a strategy to be proposed at the UN meeting scheduled for the end of this year. Last year our position was made as flexible as possible in the resolution that we submitted, with the support of the Latin American countries. That is to say, [words indistinct], because the resolution gives guarantees to both sides and because the sovereignty issue, an essential issue, does not appear on top of the agenda, as it used to. The sovereignty issue is one of the subjects to be discussed, but Great Britain is not being compelled to discuss it at the very beginning, although it remains a key issue for us. We can begin with economic, commercial, diplomatic relations, or with the problems (?affecting enterprises), about which both sides are concerned. Thus, the sovereignty issues should shortly thereafter be discussed at the negotiating table.

[Words indistinct] is not at issue here. We have to see how to restore our sovereignty. There is some encouraging news from London, such as the remarks by the former foreign secretary [name indistinct], a leader of the UK Social Democratic Party. It has been said that if his party wins the elections they will immediately begin negotiations with Argentina. Labor and Liberal party members have said the same thing. In Great Britain the public pressures politicians because it thinks that the Malvinas Islands' issue must be solved at the negotiating table by Great Britain and Argentina. Foreign Minister Caputo will probably maintain this position in the talks that he will hold with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

PY092224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said yesterday that Central American countries "reacted positively" to the so-called message of Panama which he said "unites the vital interest of all the parts involved." Caputo said the Panama meeting had produced "two different results of great importance." One was a re-writing of the regional peace treaty's "key chapter" on security measures, and the other was that "necessary conditions for the concrete observation of the peace treaty have now been identified with more precision."

In a telephone interview from Panama with the daily LA NACION, Caputo said the message issued yesterday contains three basic commitments: first, the all five Central American countries agree not to allow any extremist movement to prepare themselves within their territories; second, that no Central American nation will form a political or military alliance with powers foreign to the region which would endanger the peace of the area, and finally that no power will intervene in any of the five nations' affairs.

When asked how the message was received by the United States, Caputo said he had no reliable information. The Contadora group is made up of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, while its support group is made up of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay.

L.A. PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT REPORTEDLY ARRANGED

PY092128 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and his counterparts in the Contadora and Support Groups have agreed to call for a presidential summit to analyze the political integration of the continent and to create a council of ministers that will be in charge of that mission. This information has just been released by a Foreign Ministry source. Caputo said that technological colonialism, which has invaded us through the large projects and initiatives of the developed countries calls for a reasonable and bold response from Latin American countries.

III CORP COMMANDER ON UNREST FOLLOWING ATTACK

PY100120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1254 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Jun (DYN) -- General Leopoldo Flores, commander if the III Army Corps, referring to the effects of the thwarted attack against President Raul Alfonsin on 19 May, admitted that "in fact there is a feeling of discomfort and unrest among the military personnel of the garrison I command."

Flores, in a lengthy interview granted to the daily LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR, referred to the mood of his subordinates, who "according to certain rumors are being held responsible for an event they had nothing to do with." In this regard he stated that "rumors are being circulated that military personnel were involved" in the thwarted attack and that "any charge, suspicion, or completely groundless version of the event cannot make anybody happy."

Flores termed "groundless" the rumors linking military personnel to the event because the bomb was found on the garrison grounds and recalled that the zone is not surrounded by a cordon of sentries and that even civilians were allowed in on the day of the president's visit. Flores went on to say: "Therefore, I wonder: If the bomb had been left in a movie theater, would the owner of the theater be responsible for planting it? I do not think that would be the case, but that is what is happening regarding this much-talked-about episode."

Referring to the attitude of his predecessor, Flores stated that "General (Ignacio) Verdura assumed reponsibility for the events in an attitude which is not observed by all sectors. It is a tradition and custom within the Army and all the Armed Forces to assume this attitude, although it is not a written rule." Flores asserted that "this does not mean that Verdura or the military personnel are responsible for planting the bomb. General Verdura's attitude does not mean that. It is based on a matter of professional ethics, but it is not a written regulation."

Regarding the decision of the military court, Flores explained that "because civilian personnel were involved in the finding of the bomb, allegedly planted in a culvert, and in order to close the military investigation, those responsible for this episode must appear to testify, but this has not yet been ordered by the (?civilian) judge." He explained that "only the judge has the authority to decide when the person in charge of the military investigations can hear the testimony."

Flores confirmed that "no sanctions have been imposed" regarding the attack and that there is no consideration of reorganizing or reducing the III Army Corp.

Flores, referring to the budget restrictions, concluded by noting "the effort, imagination, and sacrifice by the personnel, and especially by the officers and noncommissioned officers, who with their own ingenuity must meet the problems that arise." In this regard he praised the training of the military professionals, and announced that on 14 May [as received] paratroopers who have been training for 2 and 1/2 months will make their first jump.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION -- San Luis, 24 May (DYN) -- San Luis Governor Adolfo Rodriguez Saa today inaugurated LRJ 241 Radio Dimension, a private radio station owned by Alberto Cometto. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1847 GMT 24 May 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN APPROVED -- Buenos Aires, 21 May (NA) -- It was officially reported today that the Swedish Government has granted the appropriate approval for the appointment of Albino Gomez, the current Foreign Ministry press director, as Argentine ambassador in Stockholm. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1906 GMT 21 May 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA -- Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- Pursuant to Decree No 758, the government has appointed Alberto Alvarez Pereyra as Argentine ambassador to Libya. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 21 May 86 PY]

FUNARO SAYS $700 MILLION OF DEBT TO BE PAID

PY082310 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 7 Jun 86 p 31

[From the Recife Bureau]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro yesterday said in Recife that by next year Brazil will pay just over $700 million of the interest on its foreign dept to the creditor countries. "We are going to pay exactly what we can, and currently we are in a position to make this payment through the Paris Club," Funaro stressed. He also emphasized that within approximately 1 year we will not only have a reprogrammed debt with low spreads [preceding word in English], but we will also try to verify again the possibility of maintaining the flow of capital to our country."

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INFORMATICS BUDGET

PY091726 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Brazilian Government will spend 12 billion cruzados on informatics this year. Two-thirds of this amount will be paid in salaries to 60,000 trainees, and 3.5 billion will be used for the purchase of foreign-made equipment. The government is the biggest purchaser of informatic equipment in the country.

ITAMARATY CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

PY061239 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Acting Itamaraty spokesman Fernando Melo Barreto early last night released Brazil's official position on South Africa's attack on an Angolan port.

[Begin Melo Barreto recording] Brazil has been systematically condemning actions that do not help attain a relaxation in that area. A recent example was our repudiation of the attacks that South Africa last month launched against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. We are concerned over the fact that the possibilities for a peaceful approach and a solution to the tensions prevailing in southern Africa are being seriously jeopardized. [end recording]

DEL VALLE DENIES GOVERNMENT LINK TO PALME DEATH

PY091954 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Report from the Foreign Ministry by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has labeled the news agency reports about a possible link between the Chilean secret police and the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme as another maneuver. According to these reports, the slain Swedish prime minister had mentioned once that his name was on a list of the Chilean secret police, the former National Intelligence Directorate [DINA], together with names of other people to be killed.

The same report states that Michael Townley figures in the investigation into Palme's death. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has categorically denied any Chilean Government link to Palme's death.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] I have no reports on the subject, and I believe it to be absurd, another maneuver by those you already know.

[Reporter] Then you categorically deny the report, Minister?

[Del Valle] Yes, of course. [end recording]

When Minister del Valle was asked if he would ask the Swedish Embassy in Santiago for explanations, he said that he would wait until he has more information because the reports he has are incomplete and groundless. Minister del Valle made this statement after a ceremony opening a national seminar on Antarctica in the Diego Portales building. President Pinochet, Government Junta Members, and several ministers also attended the seminar, which will last the whole week.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY100250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0159 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Jun (EFE) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry tonight categorically denied the "participation of Chilean security organizations" in the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In a 3-paragraph communique, the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that the accusations, included in an article published by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER and reproduced by other European media, are absolutely groundless and are not based on any serious report.

The official communique states that it is appropriate to mention that the Swedish authorities themselves have reported that there are no indications of Chilean involvement in the attack against Palme. It adds that the Foreign Ministry has found it appropriate to issue a communique because of repercussions of the British newspaper article in some European media.

A few hours before the official communique was issued, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle had referred to the subject, terming THE OBSERVER note "absurd." He added: "I have no reports on the subject, and I believe this is another maneuver by those you already know." He said he was going to request more information on the subject, because what is known so far "is very little and incomplete, and is absolutely groundless."

Asked today in Santiago by local reporters about the alleged involvement of Michael Townley in Palme's murder, General Manuel Contreras, DINA chief between 1974 and 1977, through a spokesman said only. "I have nothing to say."

MARXIST GROUP WINS COPPER MINE TU LEADERSHIP

PY070355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jun (EFE) -- After almost 13 years of an anti-Marxist military regime, the leadership of the largest and most important copper mining trade union in Chile has been won by representatives of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), composed of Communists and Marxist-Leninist Socialists. According to official results announced today, the new leadership of Labor Union No 2 the Chuquicamata Mine, which represents a little over 3,000 of the 22,000 copper miners, will be held by five MDP representatives and two Christian Democrats.

Carlos Ogalde, vice president of the Copper Workers Confederation under leader Rudolfo Seguel, upon hearing the results of the elections, said that "now there is no doubt that the workers will desire a greater social mobilization." Socialist leader Nicanor Araya, who obtained the biggest vote in the recent elections, said that "the workers no longer want hesitation and have chosen the path of more decided action."

BISHOP ON CHURCH, STATE ROLES IN POPE'S VISIT

PY100042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Jun (EFE) -- Bishop Jose Cox, executive secretary of the national commission for Pope John Paul II's visit to Chile in 1987, today released a communique specifying Church and government roles in the matter. The explanation is a reaction to news released by official sources that next week Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle will head a delegation to Rome to coordinate the papal trip and to present the Pope with a program for his visit.

Msgr Jose Cox stated that the national commission he heads "has prepared an presented the visit program to the Holy Father," at the request of the Episcopal Conference and in coordination with the Apostolic Nunciature and the Holy See. He added: "The Church requests and values the cooperation of the state authorities in practical aspects, such as air and land transportation." Msgr Cox explained that in order to discuss these specific aspects, the Holy See has invited three government experts to a meeting in Rome with himself and the Santiago nuncio on 20 and 21 June.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- In O'Higgins Hall at La Moneda Palace, the new Guatemalan ambassador to Chile, Julio Gandra Valenzuela, presented his credentials to President Augusto Pinochet this morning. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 May 86 PY]

NEW BOLIVIAN CONSUL -- Bolivian Consul General Jorge Siles Salinas on 14 May reported that the Bolivian Government has accredited Mario Salinas as Bolivian consul to Chile. Siles Salinas stated that he continues to hold the post of consul general, and that Mario Salinas replaces Carlos Trigo. [Excerpts] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 May 86 p C 3 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

Document 'Revolutionary'

PA090410 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] With the presentation of the official Contadora document containing its major aspects, the Colombian Government has ended its leadership efforts in Central America. Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who made this statement upon returning to Bogota, was interviewed when he alighted from the airplane by NOTICIERO PROMEC reporter Raul Benoit.

[Begin recording] [Benoit] This morning Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo returned to Bogota from Panama, where he met with his counterparts from the different countries that form the Contadora Group. Mr Foreign Minister, welcome home. What new procedures were established at the meeting?

[Ramirez] We presented a document which, I believe, resolves all of the major aspects that were pending; we must now enter the phase of resolving operational issues.

[Benoit] What is the main obstacle that has prevented the signing of the document?

[Ramirez] The reason is that the negotiation in itself is very difficult because the security and sovereignty of different states are at stake, and because the document is really revolutionary in the legal sense. I do not believe that there is another juridical instrument in existence that is as complete as the Contadora document, for the regulation of relations among neighboring states.

[Benoit] Have new dates been established for future meetings?

[Ramirez] No, we did not exactly establish new dates. We believe that if the major proposal we have made is accepted, the negotiation of the verification and control law should be initiated. [end recording]

Praises Efforts

PA090427 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who arrived this morning from Panama where he met with his Contadora Group counterparts, said that he has never felt disappointed with the work that the peacemaking group has been doing. Ramirez Ocampo said that it will now be up to the new government to decide whether the dialogue will continue among the various countries [words indistinct] and the Support Group that has given it all its support. He said that the presentation of the document concludes a phase and that it is necessary to continue creating the necessary international political environment for the document to be implemented.

Several (?national sectors) have criticized the work done by the Contadora Group, but it has also been described as the only feasible international peace policy in Central America. This statement was made this morning by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo following his arrival at El Dorado International Airport from Panama.

[Begin recording] It has been criticized by some national sectors, but it has also been universally recognized as the only feasible peace policy in Central America. This was recently and officially stated, at the presidential level, by the five Central American presidents during their meeting in Esquipulas. As a matter of fact, the Esquipulas meeting was the result of the work done by Contadora and held following an invitation issued by President Vinicio Cerezo. A meeting such as this one had not been held since 1920, when the presidents met to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the independence of Central America. Therefore, the efforts made by the Contadora Group are universally recognized and this has been the most brilliant moment in the histroy of Colombia. I believe that this is the first time that Colombia has acted as a main character in a diplomatic process of such international magnitude. [end recording]

Group 'Brilliantly Successful'

PA091534 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has said that the Contadora Group has been brilliantly successful, and that its efforts are recognized by the international community. He added that a momentous part of the 40-months long negotiations has been concluded, and it now the turn of the Central American countries to decide on the peace act for the region.

Ramirez Ocampo, who attended the recent meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups in Panama, said that a new phase in the peace process has begun and that the new colombian Government will define its policy regarding the Central American situation.

Ramirez Ocampo said that the Contadora Group's efforts represent one of the most brilliant moments in Colombia's diplomatic history. He added: We have raised the peace flag, obtaining worldwide recognition. Ramirez Ocampo said that if the group's new proposal is accepted, the first step to be taken immediately will be to start with the negotiations on verification and control procedures, which must be included in the final peace act for Central America. The Colombian foreign minister said that it is better not to make anyone responsible for the nonsigning of the peace agreement, adding that so long as there is political willingness and the dialogue remains open, there is always a possibilty of finding solutions to the problems.

Ramirez Ocampo said that the peace act presented by the Contadora Group is a revolutionary juridical document, adding that it is a very complete instrument for regulating relations between neighbor nations. It is now the Central American countries' turn to speak, Ramirez Ocampo concluded.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES APPOINTMENTS -- Horacio Garcia Rodriguez of the Air Force and Daniel Garcia Echeverry of the Army have been promoted to major general. Echeverry is the new commander of the 1st Division in Barranquilla. Colonel Alvaro Fuentes is the new chairman of the 3d Brigade General Staff in Cali. Col Jose Rivera Pachon is the new chairman of the 5th Brigade General Staff in Bucaramanga. Col Luis Carvajal is the new chief of the newly created Operative Command No 11 in Uraba. The new battalion commanders are: Col Jose Maria Garcia, Narino Battalion; Lt Col Edilberto Gomez, Ayacucho Battalion; Lt Col Carlos E. Daviel Romero, Barbula Battalion; Lt Col Samuel Cuellar Arengas, Serviez Battalion; Lt Col Jorge Enrique Ruiz, Roock Battalion; Lt Col Luis Bernal Jaramillo, Service Battalion No 4; Lt Col Ignacio Baez, Codazzi Battalion; Lt Col Jesus Maria Iguaran Morneo, Pichincha Battalion and Col Luis Mesa Ortiz, Vergara Battalion. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 7A PA]

CHURCH ISSUES RESPONSE TO POLICE COMMUNIQUE

PY092122 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] The Archbishopric's press office has released a communique entitled "In Search of Truth and Peace." The first paragraph of the communique states: "In compliance with the objectives of the mission of the Church, and based on Article 71 of the Constitution, we will make some simple, clear, and brief comments on an Asuncion police communique published on 13 May 1986 which has caused concern among the people."

The Archbishopric adds that "no institution created by men can be free from moral obligations or from the possibility of making a mistake."

The police communique was issued after the street demonstrations and incidents in April and May.

Concerning the paragraph of the police communique dealing with the presence of disguised agitators in all sorts of meetings, the Archbishopric states: "A political agitator is someone who provokes violent social or political conflicts. This definition fits those who challenge and threaten their contenders with their speeches and shouts at political meetings. It also fits those who use the press and the radio to slander and threaten the people who are not on their side. Therefore, police should also act against such violent agitators, who either secretly or openly excite and stir up hatred among Paraguayans."

The Archbishopric's communique adds that "it is evident that it is an exaggeration and a groundless charge to say that there are political agitators who provoke conflicts at all sorts of meetings. It may have happened at some meetings, but evidence must be supplied."

Concerning the police decision to bar street demonstrations, the Archbishopric states that "it is unfair to discriminatorily enforce this order, which applies to some groups and not others."

Concerning the police contention that they will "act within the law" to "preserve tranquility," the Archbishopric says "every one wants to know what law authorizes or justifies the active participation of 'armed civilians' (parapolice groups), along with the 'uniformed' police, in street incidents. What law governs their conduct?"

The communique ends by saying that "we must reiterate that violence, whatever the origin, creates violence and does not serve to build anything. Lies are used to justify violence. Violence sows hatred among brothers. As the Gospel puts it, unfair violence arouses the wrath of God."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS SCORE POLICE ACTION

PY092131 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 44

[Text] The Teachers Association of the Catholic University of Asuncion has released a communique about the events that occurred at the School of Theology on the afternoon on 4 June.

The communique says that "on the afternoon on 4 June, when the students of the Institute of Theology, some teachers, and the institute's director and deputy director were praying at the stations of the cross on the campus of Catholic University, they were interrupted by a group of uniformed policemen carrying weapons and sticks."

The communique adds that "when the group tried to move to the next station of the cross it was stopped by the police. When the institute authorities asked the police to explain the reasons for their presence on the campus and to identify the policeman in charge of the group, the university officials were told that the police were carrying out orders from above." The communique goes on to say that "the vice rector of science and technology and the dean of the accounting school were prevented from entering the campus by the police."

The communique concludes by saying that the Teachers Association "publicly repudiates the violation of the university autonomy and the abuse of power against our academic freedom, which with the police cordon around our campus violates our autonomy and constitutional guarantees."

PEASANT, STUDENT LEADERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

PY070304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Asuncion, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina and law student Alberto Alderete were released by the police this afternoon after being held incommunicado for 36 days in the barracks of the Interior Ministry Security Guard. This information has been provided by their relatives.

Medina and Alderete were arrested during a May Day march sponsored by the Workers Interunion Movement (MTI). The march was violently repressed by security agents and almost 50 people were injured.

Groups of physicians tried unsuccessfully this week to examine the detainees after their relatives reported that they were in bad health.

Medina's arrest was videotaped by Paraguayan television and broadcast by a television station in Formosa, Argentina. For this reason, well-known radio announcer Pedro Ferrari was arrested and his whereabouts are unknown. It is believed that Ferrari sold a copy of the film to the Formosa television channel.

Meanwhile, in an assembly held today, the Hospital de Clinicas Physicians and Nurses Association criticized the director of the National First Aid Hospital for handing over to the police Adriano Yegros, a worker who was brutally beaten during the May Day march sponsored by the MIT. He had been taken for treatment to the National Aid Hospital, and was transferred in a hospital ambulance to the Investigative Police Department, where he was held for 2 weeks.

NANDUTI DIRECTOR REQUESTS FOREIGN INTERCESSION

PY061508 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Asuncion, 5 Jun (AFP) -- Humberto Rubin, director and owner of the Paraguayan radio station Nanduti, today told the foreign press that his radio station has virtually been closed down for 24 days. Rubin requested the immediate intervention of foreign governments, press unions, and humanitarian organizations to intervene with the Paraguayan authorities. He said that in addition to a sharp and annoying buzzing sound that interferes with the transmissions, officials close to the government are persistently exerting pressure on the advertisers, and that since last month the station has not been able to receive or make international phone calls.

AIR FORCE PLANES FORCE PAN AM JET TO LAND

PY100107 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 9 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian Air Force planes today forced a U.S. Pan Am Boeing 747 to land at Lima airport because it had violated Peruvian airspace. The plane departed Lima for Los Angeles 7 hours after it was forced to land. The jumbo jet, with 200 passengers on board, remained on the runway of Jorge Chavez Airport from 0735 (1235 GMT) to 1435 (1935 GMT).

Airport authorities reported that the plane, which was flying the Buenos Aires-Santiago-Los Angeles run, was allowed to depart after its crew, captained by Alan Roald Olson, paid a $16,000 fine for having violated Peruvian air space.

A representative of the Peruvian Aeronautics Ministry made contact with those in charge of the plane, while the 200 passengers remained inside the jumbo jet for 5 hours before being allowed off the plane. Some of the passengers, who were angry at Pan Am because of the problems they were experiencing, said the plane had some problems when it left Santiago. Afterward, it seems that the captain left his route and invaded Peruvian airspace. Peruvian Air Force planes then forced the Pan Am plane to land at Lima Airport.

DAILY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER TIES WITH CUBA

PY060308 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Startling Statement"]

[Text] Last Sunday night on the Panorama television program, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez made a statement that may have startled the audience. He said that relations between the Cuban and Peruvian Governments were at an optimum level. Therefore, more Cubans will be coming to Peru; Fidel Castro approves of Peru's international position, not only on economic matters but also on political questions; and the Cuban Government considers the problem between Peru and Cuba over a telegram containing "recommendations" from Fidel Castro to Alan Garcia to be a thing of the past, and, therefore, of no importance.

Ironically, this statement on the Panorama program by the Cuban politician came immediately after an interview with the prestigious writer Mario Vargas Llosa, who harshly criticized the gradual rapprochement between the Peruvian and Cuban Governments, based on the premise that the two regimes are diametrical opposites, both in nature and in origin. He also charged that the Cubans would take advantage of Peru's opening toward their government to try to infiltrate our country through the methods they have employed so well elsewhere.

The statement by Rodriguez confirms the fear that "more Cubans will be coming to Peru, since our relations are at an optimum level." A strong call should be made here for the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] government to stop this risky rapprochement with a system which, unlike ours, is a dictatorship that is aligned and subordinate to Soviet communism and, therefore, has nothing to teach us in political, economic, and social matters.

A call should also be made for high-level members of the government who seem to like traveling frequently to Cuba not only to work out agreements but also to meet there with Nicaraguan leaders to design solutions for the Central American problem. The Peruvian Government is democratic, it calls itself nonaligned, it does not jail or kill dissidents, it does not finance terrorists, and it does not believe that freedom is a "bourgeois privilege." It must therefore act accordingly in foreign policy matters.

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROGRESS

PY092130 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] In a speech delivered on 8 June, Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro said that the inflation rate has been curbed, reactivation is under way, and progress is being made toward development. He reiterated that the Peruvian currency will not be devalued this year, adding that the APRA government has managed to dedollarize the inti and that 80 percent of domestic savings are in the Peruvian currency.

Alva Castro stressed that the foreign debt will continue to be serviced by 10 percent of our export income.

The economy minister said that the inflation rate has been substantially reduced -- he reported a 48-percent inflation rate for May -- adding that there is no reason to fear that it will reach 200 percent, as was announced at the end of the Popular Action administration.

The prime minister, who displayed self-confidence, said all Peruvians should determinedly support the government to move forward with the economic reactivation. Alva Castro said that our currency has been dedollarized, which has improved the purchasing power of all Peruvians. The curbing of the inflation rate and the beginning of reactivation have benefited workers, businessmen, and peasants alike, he stressed.

Alva Castro added that we are correcting the course of our economy, recalling that in June 1985 Peru was heading for hyperinflation, which could have surpassed 250 percent. He stressed that the economic policy, which was enforced beginning on 28 July 1985, caused the annual inflation rate to drop from over 250 to less than 70 percent, adding that the inflation rate drop has been coupled with a price change that has favored the rural sector, because perishable farm products prices have not been frozen.

Having fulfilled most of the objectives of the price freeze, we are now studying the best method to shift to a regulated-price economy, Alva Castro remarked. The prime minister pointed out that the serious inflationary recession inherited by the APRA government had reduced the Peruvian per capita production to the level of more than 20 years ago. He emphasized that reactivation is under way and that it will continue if all of us help, adding that for the first time in many years the employment level has grown.

According to polls taken by the Labor Ministry, between July 1985 and March 1986 the employment level in Lima grew 4.5 percent in industry, 3.7 percent in the commercial sector, and 1.7 percent in the remaining areas. This means that reactivation has also improved the employment level. In addition, more than 50,000 new jobs have been created through the PAIT, Temporary Employment Program [Programa de Apoyo al Ingreso Temporal].

SEPULVEDA ON MEXICAN-U.S. BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL100230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] San Diego, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is a neighbor with whom it is necessary to coexist by respecting its sovereignty, integrity, and identity, avoiding unilateral decision and serious antagonisms, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today. Participating in the third annual meeting for professional journalists called Mexico: Challenges and Alternatives, the Mexican foreign secretary asserted that in the last 3 years considerable accomplishments have been made on bilateral relations between Mexico and the United States, but it appears that there are groups and minority interests that are influential in this country who are promoting pressures and antagonism.

He pointed out that these groups and special interests disturb and damage our mutual relations by mistreating undocumented workers, making unilateral decisions of criticism on complex problems such as drug smuggling, making illegitimate interventionist attempts such as the ones promoted recently by the U.S. Senate subcommittee, and making biased reports creating ill feelings and antagonism which do not benefit relations between the countries.

Sepulveda Amor underscored that one of the most sensitive matters in bilateral relations is the drug smuggling matter and indicated that, in the last 3 years, Mexico has destroyed fields with harvests which would have intoxicated a population twice as large as the U.S. population. The foreign secretary said this happened in the middle of the worst economic crisis Mexico has had in this century, when financial resources are scarce; not enough to satisfy health, education, housing, or productive investment needs.

EXCELSIOR: U.S. TIES 'LOWEST LEVEL IN DECADES'

PA061226 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 2 Jun 86 p 6A

[Editorial: "Parliamentarians' Dignity"]

[Text] For the first time the yearly Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting has come to an end without the minimum accord indispensable for a report [relatoria]. This makes it clear, first, that bilateral relations have reached their lowest level in decades and, second, that this time the Mexican delegation played a very worthy role in resisting the U.S. parliamentarians' aggressions. It is clear that had a report been released -- this document is a sort of joint communique -- our country would have had to accept clearly interventionistic terms.

It is amazing that the United States and its parliamentarians have mixed topics so dissimilar as drug trafficking and foreign debt in their proposals to the Mexican legislators. The very slight discussion of these topics cannot be justified. For example, they continued to insist that drug trafficking has reached very high levels in our country and that this trafficking involves important officials, disregarding the fact that the charges presented against a Mexican governor during the hearings convened by Jesse Helms were groundless, as Washington was forced to admit some days later.

The debt, however, is where a greater U.S. Government arrogance can be observed. As a matter of principle, it rejects all responsibility in any form, avoids all sacrifices, and tries to impose on Mexico the proper prescription for the solution of this problem.

A bilateral relation that has been skillfully handled for years despite its complexity will not be improved through slander or impositions. Apparently, Washington wants to test Mexico's ability for a response.

LEGISLATORS SUPPORT FOREIGN DEBT MORATORIUM

FL091832 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1643 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In anticipation of a technical suspension of foreign dept payments, legislators from several political parties have said that the Mexican Government has a limit and will not allow itself to be brought to its knees by foreign creditors. Deputies and senators from the governing PRI agreed that their organization will support the Mexican Government in whatever decision it makes on the foreign debt, including a moratorium. They also said they are considering a fixed percentage for foreign debt servicing this year.

For his part, the parliamentary adviser from the United Socialist Party of Mexico, (PSUM), said the moratorium is imminent, and he estimated the federal government will fix a percentage of 25 percent to service the foreign debt. They added that this percentage is based on a 1986 export income of $2.8 billion, leaving only $200 million for the remainder of the year.

Legislators on the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission have said the lack of new loans and decreased oil income have created an emergency economic situation which is forcing suspension of payments.

Meeting With Banks Scheduled

FL062324 Mexico City NOTIMEX In Spanish 2158 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- For the purpose of exchanging opinions on its foreign debt, Mexico today formally requested a high-level meeting with the advisory committee of the 13 international banks negotiating its foreign debt.

Mexico has a $97-billion foreign debt resulting from the drastic fall in oil prices and its decreased income, which creates a problem in meeting international obligations on time.

A member of the advisory committee told NOTIMEX this morning that the international financial community is not panicking over Mexico's situation, and an agreement will certainly be reached soon.

Sources linked to the negotiations reported that the Mexican Government wishes to negotiate its economic situation with the IMF to gain more time and seek a prompt solution to the country's economic problem. Talks with the IMF are practically at a standstill. A prerequisite to any agreement is that the federal deficit not exceed 10 percent. Due to falling oil prices, the current level is approximately 12 percent. Without an IMF agreement, the Mexican Government cannot begin direct negotiations with banks, which is why it has requested a meeting to present the bankers with alternatives so that Mexico can alleviate the foreign debt burden. According to the banker, one of the options is an economic plan similar to the one applied in Brazil and Argentina.

Jesus Silva Herzog, Mexican finace and public credit secretary, will travel to Washington on Monday to meet with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and Federal Reserve Director Paul Volcker. It is presumed that the talks will be related to the Mexican debt.

PEMEX REPORTS DAILY OIL EXPORTS INCREASE

FL071240 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0133 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has reported that daily oil exports have increased in the last few months and the outlook is good inasmuch as oil prices recover and settle. It indicated that in the first 4 months of the year Pemex exported 1.123 million oil barrels a day, in May it reached 1.363 barrels, and expects to sell 1.450 million in June.

Regarding petroliferous [petroliferos] products, it indicated that foreign sales in May amounted to 100,000 barrels a day, 15,000 less barrels than that sold from January to April.

Regarding the price of light isthmus oil, it reported that in March it was $11.99 per barrel, in April $12.06, and in May it reached $12.48. Pemex pointed out that the price of light oil has had its ups and downs in the United States and Europe. The price of that type of fuel established a record in the United States, $14.70, on 21 May.

The price of heavy or Maya crude oil is stable. Pemex indicated that in March its price was $10.04, in April $8.90, and in May $8.88.

The parastatal agency added that the oil foreign trade committee is up to date on international market information to keep together Mexican clients and improve oil export prices.

BRIEFS

OIL CONSULTANTS MEET -- Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has reported that a group of technical consultants on oil matters from Mexico and Venezuela today examined the international oil market's short and middle range outlooks. Oil specialists from the two countries exchanged points of view regarding the current oil market situation and reiterated the importance of strengthening mutual cooperation in this matter. They also reaffirmed Mexico's and Venezuela's willingness in achieving greater coordination in this field. Pemex announced that the next meeting will be held in Caracas next August. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0315 GMT 7 Jun 86 FL]

EDUCATION SECRETARY VISITS GUATEMALA -- Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar today traveled to Guatemala where he will meet with authorities from that Central American nation and will attend a number of formal activities. During his 3-day visit, the Mexican official will participate in the installation ceremony of the joint commission of educational and cultural cooperation of the U.S.-Guatemala permanent seminar. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 9 Jun 86 FL]

COSTA RICA

EXTRADITION OF CHAMORRO KILLER ACCEPTED

PA100344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has accepted a request from the Nicaraguan Government to extradite Silvio Vega Zuniga, one of the people who killed journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in 1978. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto told ACAN-EFE that the Nicaraguan request, presented in late May, was immediately accepted and sent to the courts of justice. According to the Costa Rican Constitution, the extradition of citizens sought by other governments is handled exclusively by the juridical branch.

Silvio Vega Zuniga, Harold Ceno, Silvio Pena, and Domingo Acevedo Chavarria were sentenced by Nicaraguan courts to 30 years in prison for Chamorro's murder, but they escaped following the fall of Anastasio Somoza's tyranny in July 1979. Three of the criminals were captured again, but Vega escaped to Costa Rica, where he was arrested on 27 April. The Nicaraguan fugitive was captured by the police in the port of Puntarenas on that date after he wounded a customer in a local bar.

Claudia Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, is also Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's daughter. She recognized the name of her father's killer and immediately notified Managua, where the extradition request was prepared and presented 10 days ago to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

Vega Zuniga had already been released on bail when the Sandinist request arrived, but he is still under the court's jurisdiction. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's son, who has the same name and lives in exile in this capital -- from where he is fighting the Sandinist regime -- told ACAN-EFE that the release of his father's killer is "an absurd thing." "It saddens me to see how the man who has been sentenced for my father's murder is released here on 20,000 colones ($360) bail," Chamorro said.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS, CLERGY HOLD MEETING IN PANAMA

PA100257 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Today the results of meetings held between Salvadoran rebel groups and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas of El Salvador in search of the region's pacification were revealed. Commanders Ana Guadalupe Martinez and Salvador Samoyoa of the FDN [as heard] and Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora of the FDR participated in the meetings.

Televisora Nacional has confirmed that also present at these meetings wer Msgr Marcos Gregorio Mcgrath, and a German bishop representing the church hierarchy, sent especially by the Vatican to our country to act as a mediator in the dialogue. Televisora Nacional is also able to report that within the next few hours similar meetings will take place within our territory, seeking -- as usual -- to achieve peace in Central America, with the participation of authorized spokesmen from the armed rebel groups, eclessiastic prelates, and envoys from Cuban President Fidel Castro's regime.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON CONTADORA BORDER DISPUTE

PA060359 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Salvador Castellanos]

[Text] The need to postpone the signing of the Contadora document, scheduled for 6 June, was described today by the deputy foreign minister as a measure that would prevent the Contadora Group's destruction or failure. During an interview for our newscast, Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said that the Panamanian call to attend the foreign min'sters' meeting on Friday to sign the Contadora document might generate false expectations in the region. He thinks it unlikely that the document will be signed if one takes into consideration the problems that have arisen and the impasse which the Contadora efforts reached 1 year ago.

He said he advocates postponing the document's signing for approximately 2 months, as it is necessary to settle the final details. He said that 90 percent of the document's contents have been approved by the Central American nations, but serious differences still prevail concerning the levels of weapons and the mechanisms to verify and control the agreements. These differences have been worsened by the Nicaraguan attitude, which he described as stubborn.

[Begin recording] [Acevedo] We are all aware that the document must be signed when it is duly concluded; unfortunately, the document is yet to be concluded, despite the expectations which have developed in the region. The Contadora Group knows this perfectly well; the Support Group knows this perfectly well; and the Central American, who are negotiating, are also clearly aware of this. Thus, if the meeting is carried out, it will be aimed at continuing the process instead of letting it perish or weaken and establishing a new calendar of negotiations with the intention of continuing the effort.

[Castellanos] You do not believe that all the problems which continue to arise as the Contadora Group's situation is analyzed might determine that Contadora will eventually end in a failure?

[Acevedo] No, I do not think so. I think that the Central Americans are aware of the fact that we need a political solution in the region, that a military solution is not convenient; much less an overall war. Nicaragua is the one which has, unfortunately, failed to understand this and is always trying to gain time by delaying the negotiations.

[Castellanos] Given the Nicaraguan Government's stubbornness, have not the other Central American countries considered the possibility of adopting a specific position -- as a bloc -- to force Nicaragua to adopt a more reasonable position concerning signing the document?

[Acevedo] Of course, the Central Americans have urged Nicaragua -- during the meetings and negotiations -- to truly join the dialogue process and establish its conditions and demands for negotiating the points still pending. The problem is that Nicaragua is merely playing for time; that is the real problem. [end recording]

The deputy foreign minister also referred to the border dispute with Honduras, which will be solved by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, saying that there is no reason to fear that the neighboring country will defeat us because El Salvador has adequately prepared itself to go before the court. Furthermore, we have good international lawyers who give El Salvador good possibilities of winning the dispute, he said. Acevedo also asserted that the agreements signed with Honduras ensure that the two nations will go to the International Court of Justice in an atmosphere of goodwill.

GUATEMALA

REBELS CLAIM EXXON HELICOPTER DOWNED, 5 DEAD

PA091504 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Yesterday Guatemalan guerrilla forces shot down a helicopter of a U.S. oil company operating in Peten Department. The five occupants of the aircraft were killed. The helicopter, property of [name indistinct], was on an exploration mission for the Exxon Oil Company.

This is the second helicopter Guatemalan guerrilla units have shot down in less than a month. Recently the guerrillas carried out an incursion into an Exxon camp and sabotaged vehicles and machinery there.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA NOTES CEASE-FIRE, HOSTAGE SITUATION

PA091340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The deadline for the release by the mercenary Somozist forces of the West Germans they are holding expires at 1800 on 9 June. This was reported yesterday by President Daniel Ortega after an important meeting with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, deputy of the German Social Democratic Party; Joseph Rusnak, German ambassador to Nicaragua; (Gantes Nief), first secretary of that embassy; and the Reverend (Einard Spiel), auxiliary bishop of Quito, Ecuador. The counterrevolutionaries are to release the hostages in the town of San Jose, the nearest point to the mercenary forces' area of operation, Commander Ortega said. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Mr Rusnak handed us letters from Mr Kohl and Mr Brandt. We have decided to re-extend the deadline for the turnover of the prisoners until tomorrow at 1800. This means that the mercenary forces have until tomorrow to turn them over. The U.S. Government -- which has excellent communications with the mercenary forces, whom it has supplied with the most sophisticated communication systems of the U.S. Army -- can instruct the mercenaries to release the hostages, to end this act of terrorism, despite all the terrorist actions the U.S. stages against Nicaragua.

However, this is a special case we wish to resolve. We stress that it is up to the U.S. Government to see to it that this problem is resolved immediately. We hope that the U.S. Government will instruct the mercenary forces to release the West Germans.

We reiterate that we will hold the U.S. Government responsible for the lives and safety of the West German nationals who are being held by the FDN-UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] forces, which we know are instruments of the U.S. Government.

[Unidentified reporter] What (?will happen) after 1800 tomorrow?

[Ortega] We do not want to make statements in advance of developments. Let us wait until tomorrow at 1800.

[Reporter] What is Mr Wischnewski's (?proposal or counterproposal)?

[Ortega] Mr Wischnewski will have to pass on this information to the West German Government. We have discussed all of this with him. He will [words indistinct] this information.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The contras made their proposal directly to the West German Government, not to the Nicaraguan Government.

[Reporter] What did it say?

[Ortega] It makes a number of ridiculous demands.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] No.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] They are divided into several medium-sized groups.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We were making efforts to secure their release before Mr Wischnewski arrived. We were dealing blows to the mercenary forces. We [words indistinct], taking measures during those clashes to prevent the West Germans, being hurt during the clashes. This is attested to by the fact that all of the reports we issued on the area where the operation could take place -- because that is where the mercenary forces holding the hostages were -- turned out to be accurate. The mercenary forces are making proposals from the area we have identified.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Certainly. We have the option of staging a military operation to free or rescue them.

[Reporter] Won't this endanger the Germans' lives?

[Ortega] Any military operation entails risks. However, we would do everything within our power to keep those risks at a minimum. The operation would be geared toward the rescue of the West German citizens.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] leave the country?

[Ortega] They are indeed attempting to buy time. We believe this is designed to move the hostages to another area [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We have not attacked them. We have stood by the cease-fire.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We had agreed that they would release the Germans in San Jose. [Words indistinct] Thursday. However, on that day they notified us through Mr Wischnewski that they will free the hostages at such and such a time in such and such a place. The place turned out to be El Tigre Hill. The weather is bad, as you know. Helicopters could not enter the area. However, they were supposed to free the hostages there, as they had notified us through Mr Wischnewski and the West German Government. We sent a contingent to retrieve the released hostages. The hill is approximately 6 km from San Jose. The troops were to retrieve the released hostages to take them to San Jose, where we would wait for the weather to improve in order to send the helicopter with Mr Wischnewski on board. He had traveled to Chontales that day to be as close as possible to the area where the helicopters could enter.

When the troops got near the place, they detected the contras at a distance. The contras then shot at the troops. They had an ambush prepared. The troops withdrew then, as they had instructions to avoid combat and respect the cease-fire. We have respected the cease-fire. The troops then left the place, and the contras remained nearby.

[Reporter] How long will your government's patience last?

[Ortega] We have spoken extensively today with Mr Wischnewski about how grave it is for Nicaragua to maintain the cease-fire -- especially as the mercenary forces are trying to take military advantage of it, but in answer to Mr Kohl's message, in answer to Mr Brandt's message, we are going to extend the cease-fire until tomorrow at 1800. [end recording]

FDN Rejects Ultimatum

PA091637 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel FDN today rejected a Sandinist regime ultimatum for the release before tonight of the eight German volunteers it captured in Nicaragua on 17 May. An FDN spokesman in Tegucigalpa told ACAN-EFE: "Our organization, which has the will to return the Germans and which considers them prisoners of war, rejects all the conditions, ultimatums, and pressure from Managua."

President Daniel Ortega said yesterday that the rebels have until 1800 (0000 GMT) today to release the Germans and hinted that once that deadline expires the Sandinist authorities could launch a miiitary operation to secure the release.

Last Friday the FDN charged that the commando group holding the Germans was attacked by Sandinist contingents after an agreement had been reached for the release of the volunteers in Nicaragua. The rebel spokesman said: "We are in a position to state that the EPS has already launched the rescue operation, but it has failed, and it will continue to fail. Blood has been spilled unnecessarily."

Cease-fire Deadline Extended

PA100152 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0049 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaragua has extended until Tuesday, 10 June, the deadline for the counterrevolutionaries to release the FRG citizens they kidnapped on 17 May. Late this afternoon Manuel Espinoza, information and press minister of the Presidency, reported:

[Begin Espinoza recording] We appreciate your coverage, because it is important to keep the Nicaraguan people abreast of developments regarding the contacts we have sustained with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Willy Brandt, through their special envoy Deputy Wischnewski. The Nicaraguan Government has decided to extend until 1800 tomorrow the deadline to the cease-fire in order to create the conditions of the release of the eight FRG citizens kidnapped by the U.S. Government's mercenaries.

Therefore, complying with Chancellor Kohl and Brandt's requests, as conveyed by Wischnewski, the Nicaraguan Covernment has extended the deadline until 1800 tomorrow. [end recording]

Internationalists Issue Note

PA100211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0121 GMT 10 Jun 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Excerpts] Managua, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- German internationalists fear that the counterrevolutionaries may be using the eight German volunteer workers to commit "terrorist operations." They announced this today in this capital through a communique alerting the world community to the "attacks that the contras might stage against the civilian population in the nothern part of the country."

According to the communique, the German internationalists "are concerned because the rebles may be using the hostages to launch terrorist operations against the peasants of that region. In the communique, the Europeans also called the "clear willingness" of Nicaragua to "extend the cease-fire" in the Atlantic coast region for the release of the hostages very positive.

"The lives of our eight German brothers are more endangered, because the contras have at no time shown the will to release them," the Europeans stated in the communiuqe. The latest reports indicate that the German volunteer workers have been scattered among several rebel groups in Nicaraguan territory.

According to the German internationalists, that is a "contra" strategy to move with greater ease through the northern mountains and "launch terrorist operations" against the civilian peasant population. "A good outcome in the case of the hostages is becoming increasingly difficult," the Europeans' communique noted.

In their document, the internationalists asked the government of Helmut Kohl and the Reagan administration to "end the kidnapping of their brother volunteer workers." The internationalists also maintain that the release of the hostages must be made "unconditionally." The Germans hold the governments of Bonn and Washington responsible for whatever may happen to the volunteer workers who have been held for 24 days by the FDN.

In view of the possibility that they may not be released through negotiation, the Europeans fear that only a "military solution" remains, which would mean a great risk to the lives of the workers. The Germans, in an attempt to draw world attention to the case, occupied the German Embassy in Managua on 10 May and have staged protests in front of the U.S. Embassy. Both the Germans and the Sandinist government blame the U.S. Government for the kidnapping of the volunteer workers.

PANAMA DAILY INTERVIEWS CARDINAL OBANDO Y BRAVO

PA090324 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA (ISTMO Supplement) in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 15

[Interview with Archbishop Cardinal Oscar Obando y Bravo by Mario Castro; date and place not given]

[Text] [Castro] Msgr, what is the Nicaraguan people's reality?

[Obando y Bravo] There is no doubt that our previous regime was unjust; now we have a leftist regime. If we are going to examine the situation from an economic viewpoint we must admit that the situation is very bad because we make our purchases with cards. In Nicaragua no one can buy what he wants, only what the state wants to sell.

In the war aspect there is a struggle against the groups that have turned against the government. The Sandinists say that all the insurgents are former Somozist guards, which is not true. Among them are peasants and former members of the FSLN. We have the cases of Engineer Robelo and Arturo Cruz, former members of the government, and there is also the case of Zero, Eden Pastora, former deputy minister of the interior. The truth is that the situation is tense, and international policy has a lot to do with it.

[Castro] What is the human rights situation in Nicaragua?

[Obando y Bravo] We must take into account that in Nicaragua there is a law that has suspended the Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees since 15 October 1985. For example, if I want to officiate a mass on the battleground, I must request permission to do so.

The Nicaraguan church has suffered a great deal. On 15 October precisely, a bulletin called "Iglesia" ["Church"] was issued. By 0800 the police had seized the bulletins, before any decrees had been issued. Later on they occupied our press and social support office, and recently we received a note informing us that the press as well as the social support office will be taken over by the government.

Our radio station was closed on 1 January because it joined the network carrying the president's speech late, etc. Now we have no way of reaching the people with our Sunday programs. Before this, I used to write a homily for the press every week, and now its publication has been prohibited. That means that freedom of expression has been totally restricted.

[Castro] What about the workers' freedom of expression?

[Obando y Bravo] There are unions that are independent and others that are aligned with the government. The independent unions celebrated 1 May with a mass that I officiated, but it was very difficult to advertise because the government prohibited any ads carrying my name. The other unions simply obey the government.

[Castro] What is the Catholic Church's role in Nicaragua?

[Obando y Bravo] To evangelize, spreading the good news of the dead and resurrected Christ. We are preparing a Eucharistic Congress scheduled for October on Christ the King Day, which will do a lot for the Lord's people.

Meanwhile, the churge evangelizes and at times sheds light on some problems though a pastoral letter. The last pastoral letter referred to the people's church. We offer guidance, but it must be understood that when speaking of the church we also refer to the laymen, to the believers, who are the ones called upon to resolve temporary issues, things related to the government.

[Castro] Do you consider yourself a political leader in your country?

[Obando y Bravo] I look at the word "politics" from two points of view. One viewpoint is broad, the other strict. In the broad sense I understand it to be the search for common well-being; in that sense all of us are politicians. However, if we speak of party politics, of trying to achieve power, I believe the Catholic hierarchy should not participate in politics, because while it is true that there is a relative incompatibility when clergymen are members of a political party, there is also the risk of increasingly dividing the church. For priests, the only party should be Christ's.

[Castro] We spoke about liberation theology in Nicaragua.

[Obando y Bravo] There is a group of priests who have identified with the government. I would say they are part of the structure itself, and they believe that Marxism is the solution for the Latin American countries. They do not have a large number of people at the base levels, but they do enjoy a great deal of governmental publicity, especially abroad.

[Castro] In your opinion, can they belong to the church?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe that the church is always generous and merciful. Even if it applies a sanction, an excommunication, or an a divinis suspension, it is always a preventive-type of sanction that calls for reflection and a return to the right path.

In Nicaragua there are many priests who hold Cabinet posts, and the Holy See has handled this as a special problem. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal have been suspended a divinis by the Holy See; Education Minister Fernando Cardenal has left the Jesuit order through a decision of the order's highest authorities.

Personally, I believe that priests should not occupy public posts. That is laymen's work, and I have always felt that in Nicaragua there are laymen who are capable of holding those positions and perhaps of doing a better job than a priest.

[Castro] What can you tell us about Miguel D'Escoto's behavior, the accusations he has made, and his description of you as sacrilegious?

[Obando y Bravo] Along with the Nicaraguan people I have prayed that he will reflect and reconsider; we have prayed a great deal for his conversion. As a bishop and a Christian I do not feel any hostility toward him, and I know that I must pray for those who pursue and slander us.

[Castro] How are the Nicaraguan church's relations with those in the rest of Central America?

[Obando y Bravo] We keep in touch. We have received the constant support of all the bodies of the church, not only in Central America but in many other countries in the world who, aware of the situation of their Nicaraguan brothers, have expressed their spiritual support. This shows that when the church is united and one of its members suffers, the rest join to ask the Lord for help.

[Castro] What can you tell us about the contras?

[Obando y Bravo] The truth is that I have not kept in touch with them. I only know what the media reports. They are people who have risen up in arms, and although it is true that some of them were members of Somoza's government, the majority of them are students and young peasants who were 6 or 7 years old when the Sandinist revolution attained victory. Also among them are former members of the FSLN, who are struggling because they want another type of government.

[Castro] Are they supported by the majority of Nicaraguans?

[Obando y Bravo] That is very difficult to determine, because it is impossible to carry out a survey at this time. The FSLN does not favor surveys, and there are sectors of the population that support the government.

[Castro] And the church?

[Obando y Bravo] The church is the mother of all. We pray for the Sandinists and those who have risen up in arms, because as pastors we see them as two brothers struggling to destroy each other. This is why we have insisted so much on conversion and reconciliation. That is the role of the church hierarchy.

[Castro] Do you believe your country's government will fulfill its offer to withdraw foreign troops from Nicaraguan territory if the United States does the same in Honduras?

[Obando y Bravo] That is what the Sandinists have said. Nevertheless, I believe that would also depend on how that resolution is supported. We know that human beings can make promises and not fulfill them, just as the Roman saying goes: "It is common among the wise to have a change of mind." It depends on how that proposal is supported.

[Castro] Does Contadora have a future?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe that those of us who are involved should be grateful to the Contadora countries for their goodwill. Success... that is something else.

[Castro] What is your opinion of the friction that exists between Presidents Reagan and Ortega?

[Obando y Bravo] I believe we should take into account that there is tension and when this happens there can be no peace or reconciliation because even the language used is laden with violence. That is why I always insist that it is necessary to seek the path of conversion, because otherwise there will be no prompt solution of those conflicts.

[Castro] To conclude, where is Nicaragua headed?

[Obando y Bravo] Nicaragua has a leftist regime, and it is on a socialist path.

[Castro] Do you see any possibility of change?

[Obando y Bravo] I will only repeat what many leaders have said: "The revolution has its objectives, and it will not change them." To mention what one of them said some months ago, I believe the revolution is making history on a one-eyed horse. Because of this it will be difficult for it to change its objective even if it must face many obstacles and difficulties. It will not change.

BOS, MISURASATA REJECT UNO AS MAIN CONTRA GROUP

PA070451 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 May 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The Southern Democratic and Nationalist Forces [Fuerzas Democraticas y Nacionalistas del Sur] have announced that they reject the committee made up of Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero as the main political organization of the opposition against the Managua regime, thus provoking a rift with the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO].

The Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] celebrated yesterday an important assembly at the Coribici Hotel -- inviting dissident militia members from Eden Pastora's military command and the national news media -- to reveal various important points which define the military and political situation prevailing among the various sectors fighting the Nicaraguan regime.

The assembly was presided over by Bayardo Lopez, Alfredo Cesar, Brooklyn Rivera, Leon Nunez,and Dr Leonel Blandon.

Dr Blandon acted as master of ceremonies and presented Dr Alvaro Taboada, who read a BOS communique concerning the events expected in the coming weeks and which will considerably affect Nicaragua's destiny. The document includes the following:

1. An unalterable pledge to struggle until the establishment of a pluralist, participatory, and democratic regime in Nicaragua is achieved, to completely fulfill the original promises of the revolution.

2. An expression of the firm belief that a strictly Nicaraguan solution is the only way to attain a permanent peace.

3. The decision to support the legitimate resistance struggle which is being carried out by thousands of fighters throughout the country.

4. The permanent willingness to create, with all the other rebel organizations, a single front to struggle against totalitarianism in Managua.

5. An expression of support for the peace efforts exerted by democratic countries in Central America and the Contadora Group.

6. An expression of confidence in our organization's future, since it has emerged stronger and more pure from a recent reorganization phase, to continue contributing more effectively to Nicaragua's liberation. San Jose, 30 May 1986.

Brooklyn Rivera said: We cannot speak on their behalf, but we can speak on behalf of the forces we represent. Different forces have arisen, some invented and forcibly imposed, and there are leaders who claim to be the real leaders now that the Nicaraguan people are withstanding crude repressions and the violation of their rights by the totalitarianism in Managua. We are trying at least to maintain a dignified, independent, and Nicaraguan position, because the Nicaraguan people are dignified and independent. We are struggling precisely to liberate ourselves from the foreign oppressor, and our position will remain unchangeable. Others, who have different views and political positions, have made alliances to wage the struggle jointly.

We respect them in the measure that they respect us; we recognize them in the measure that they recognize us; and we urge those forces to accept a reorganization so that we may begin a process of joint actions, respecting each organization's identity and waging the struggle in the way considered best by each organization's leaders. We believe that if they really think about Nicaragua and its democracy, they will not be able to claim that they are the only ones, because they would be adopting a stubborn position and creating another totalitarianism. One cannot impose a given framework in Nicaragua," he concluded. [quotation marks as received]

Finally, the directorate urged Commander Eden Pastora to join the BOS in the struggle against the government in Managua. The request will be presented to Commander Zero personally during a meeting tomorrow between BOS representatives and Pastora.

An agreement signed between BOS and MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] to establish a fusion of the two military sectors was read. It states:

The undersigned state, on behalf of MISURASATA and BOS -- independent, democratic, and legitimate organizations which have waged an antidictatorial struggle and are supported by the Nicaraguan sectors they represent -- the following:

1. Given the current situation, which is characterized by the impossibility of creating a broad alliance with all the Nicaraguan resistance forces;

The absence of a national framework which satisfies the Nicaraguan people's legitimate hopes for justice, freedom, and peace; the institutionalization of a state control and repression by the totalitarian government in Managua, thus violating the people's fundamental rights and liberty; the doggedness of certain sectors in the U.S. Administration in dividing or destroying the rebel organizations and their leaders -- which are legitimate and independent; and certain Nicaraguans' turncoat attitude of favoring foreign interests and placing their personal ambitions before the nation's interests,

2. We urge other independent, legitimate, and progressive forces and persons to form jointly an authentically democratic and Nicaraguan political alternative within the resistance.

3. We urge UNO to sign the democratic agreement for an overall resistance which allows a coordination of efforts within the framework of our own identity and mutual respect.

San Jose, 30 May 1986.
BOS: Alfredo Cesar. MISURASATA: Brooklyn Rivera.

UNO OFFICIALS URGE POLITICAL SOLUTIONS

PA081811 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 86 p 2 a

[Text] The leader of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, Alfonso Robelo said in statements to LA PRENSA: "We have repeatedly said: We want a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict; we do not want a military solution." He added: "The political solution that Contadora is seeking is perfectly compatible with UNO's position."

However, Robela, who was part of the first government junta after General Anastacio Somoza was overthrown by the FSLN, said: "Our concern is because the FSLN has a strategy to gain some time and consolidate its totalitarian plan." Robelo believes that "within this context, Contadora has been wonderful for the FSLN."

UNO's political representative in Panama Alvaro Altamirano said: "The failure of the Contadora Group is inevitable due to the intransigent position adopted by the Nicaraguan Castroite Government since the group was created."

For Altamirano, Nicaragua is giving evidence of this at the moment, when "the most sensitive part of the document" is being discussed: the military subjects -- arms race, advisers, military maneuvers, etc.

Altamirano said: "Undoubtedly the countries within the Contadora Group and the Support Group, as well as some European countries that have acted excessively tolerant and in favor of the Nicaraguan Government will have to change their policy toward the antidemocratic Nicaraguan regime."

At the end of his statements Altamirano said: "It cannot be denied that Contadora has been one more good option; however, it has had no power to force compliance with these agreements." Altamirano added: "It is time for this problem to get to the regional organization, the OAS, which was committed to overthrow the General Anastacio Somoza in 1979. This organization forced the overthrow and then the takeover of power by the Sandinist government."

CASTRO MAKES CLOSING SPEECH AT MININT CEREMONY

FL071649 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] I believe this is a good opportunity to recall the past glories and struggles and also to examine what our tasks are at the present time, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as he made the closing speech at the event commemorating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Interior Ministry [Minint] at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. The chief of the Cuban revolution made a detailed assessment of the work performed by that armed corp right after our revolution triumphed and contradictions broke out in our society, and we faced the first enemy campaigns. Fidel underscored how the Minint combatants faced the serious challenge of confronting the U.S. imperialist power.

Describing the situation in which the revolution had to develop during its first years, Fidel said that the Minint was created on 6 June 1961. Our commander in chief asserted that during those days, I cannot remember one single security combatant who deserted or committed treason. He stressed that the analysis of that period of class struggle undoubtedly shows our people's extraordinary merits as well as the battles it was capable of waging and winning together with the rebel army -- now our Revolutionary Armed Forces -- and Minint combatants.

Without underestimating the important work of security organs, the Minint's main tasks today are the struggle against antisocial activities, said Fidel. He asserted that in capitalist countries -- where gambling, drugs, and prostitution are tolerated -- the index of serious crimes is greater. But if a citizen is a victim of burglary or an act of violence in the streets of our country, he cannot feel better by knowing that the crime index is very low.

During his speech, Fidel said that the illicit enrichment caused by the peasants' free market was a result of a liberal bourgeois tendency. Other erroneous measures facilitated the emergence of the new rich, all types of middlemen, and even the so-called prowlers [merolicos], said the commander in chief. The prowlers, who did all kinds of things with the trash they collected, have rapidly decreased due to the few measures which have been taken, asserted Fidel. He added that bullies have appeared, those who want to take advantage even of the police. Our commander in chief said our police are the most decent in the world. They have to protect the homeland against anti-socials and criminals. Fidel noted that for this reason, the police will be surrounded by all the necessary conditions and authority.

The commander in chief asserted: We are facing a struggle against a number of negative tendencies, an increase in criminal activities among them. Fidel also referred to the sanitary plan recently approved by the Politburo, indicating that it includes a wide range of measures.

Fidel scored those who use all kinds of tricks to gain privileges and enrich themselves by using others. The commander in chief compared the selfish attitude some have with the devotion and revolutionary spirit of internationalists and Minint combatants, who risk their lives when the infiltrate enemy ranks, saying they do it for the honor, not for money. He also pointed out that weaknesses in the labor movement allow that the socialist principle of paying each according to his work is violated.

In his speech, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro underscored the need to revitalize microbrigades as means of solving the housing problem at the same time work centers perform their tasks.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed that socialism is not built by giving up consciousness and giving away easy money. He said, it is not for me to be against material incentives; they are necessary as an acknowledgement of society to those who contribute the most but the mistake lies in believing that man is only moved by material incentives. Fidel said: Socialism has to be based on moral incentives, with a lot of awareness, and then say the revolution achieved its best things with moral incentives. On that subject, the chief of the revolution mentioned the struggle against the dictatorship, the battle of Giron, and our people's internationalist feat.

In his speech on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Minint, the leader of the revolution asserted that the struggle against crime is not exclusive to the Minint but pertains to all the people.

Fidel referred to the housing law. He explained it is fair and revolutionary inasmuch as it guarantees each family a roof over their heads without expenditure, but warned that the law was not made for speculation [trapicheo]. A long-term program is needed to solve the housing problem in our capital, said the commander in chief. He also referred to the breweries problem, which irritates the people so much, and added that its solution may be the free sale of beer to family units.

We are next to the most powerful imperialism of the world; thus, we cannot afford to make mistakes. Fidel said: I have absolute confidence in the moral values of our people and without them socialism cannot be built, even less so with our country's situation, which is so close to the United States. The commander in chief assertd that the defense of the revolution depends on ourselves, that is why we are preparing the people for war. He added that in the field of the building of socialism we are the ones who have to avoid mistakes. Our revolution has never weakened and that is why we have to call an alert against everything that tends to weaken it.

This is where the first and second Minint combatant generations merge and the third and fourth will come, said Fidel. He added that the state will provide the Minint with the greatest authority but even more important is the authority you win for yourselves. The commander in chief said the Minint combatants are in constant war against contrarevolutionaries, against the enemy's subversive activities, against antisocials and criminals. And in that field of battle, where everyone can see what they do, how they behave, is where you should set an example, said Fidel during his speech at the Karl Marx Theater.

We could say that the revolution exists, survives, and will always exist and survive not because of its economic and material power but because of its morals, its capabilities of inspiring respect among the enemy, noted Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during his closing speech on the occasion of the 25th anniverary of the Minint. He stressed that the Minint combatant should be characterized not only by his authority but because of his integrity, because he has the confidence and support of the entire people. Fidel underscored that the men and women of the Minint will always bear those values as first-class Communists. They will always be a reflection where our people can see the best of their revolutionary spirit, the best of their moral values, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Further Details

FL071836 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 June 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party Central Committee first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night spoke at the main event commemorating the 25th anniversary of Minint. Fidel began by saying that the anniversary was a good opportunity to review the past glories and struggles and also to analyse our tasks at the present time. He underscored how right after the revolution triumphed, the Minint combatants faced the serious challenge of confronting the U.S. imperialist power and that the Minint had to be built and develop under those conditions.

[Begin Castro recording] Actually, companeros and companeras, I do not remember one -- I am not saying there were not any -- what I am saying is that I do not remember one single combatant of the security organs who have deserted or been traitors. [applause] That is how our combatants were formed, our Interior Ministry was created and assumed the tasks it would later undertake the tasks of security and domestic order and others which were added through the years. This is why it is fair that we commemorate a day like today, 6 June the 25th anniversary of that institution created on 6 June, 1961. [end recording]

The chief of the revolution said that without underestimating the very important work of the security organs, the Minint's main task today is the struggle against antisocial activities, and asserted that if a citizen is victim of a burglary in our country, he cannot feel better by knowing that the index of serious crimes is even greater in capitalist countries. Fidel scored those who through capitalist measures use a number of tricks to obtain privileges and enrich themselves by using others. This is why he said...

[Begin Castro recording] Today the struggle against antisocial activities and the struggle against crime, the struggle against illegal acts, any kind of illegal acts, constitute the main task of the Interior Ministry without underestimating a bit the very important work they have today and the security organs will continue to have for many years. I do not believe that the fact that we are focusing our attention on these criminal activities will lead us to disregard or underestimate the work of the security organs. [end recording]

The commander in chief also mentioned the weaknesses produced in the heart of the labor movement which have allowed the violation of the socialist principle of paying each according to his work. He added that socialism is not built by giving up consciousness and giving away easy money. In this regard he mentioned the struggle against the dictatorship, the Giron battle, and our country's internationalist feats.

[Begin Castro recording] It is not that I am against material incentives. I believe that material incentives are necessary to a certain degree as an acknowledgment of society to those who make the greatest efforts, who contribute the most. But the mistake lies in believing that man is only motivated by material incentives and that the great feats of history are only accomplished through material incentives, or that socialism can be built with material incentives and only capitalism is based on material incentives, only and exclusively with material incentives. Socialism has to be built with awareness and socialism has to be built with moral incantives. Socialism has to be built also with awareness, a lot of awareness [repeats himself]. [end recording]

We are involved in a struggle against a number of negative tendencies, Fidel indicated. He said that a few days ago, the party Politburo approved a sanitation plan for the capital which consists of wide range of measures.

[Begin Castro recording] One of the conclusions we reached is that the task of the struggle against crime is not and cannot be exclusively the Minint's alone; it is a struggle of all the people, of the party, of mass organization in conjunction with the Minint. That task cannot be given to the Minint. Those are your tasks. It is a task of the entire party, the state, infighting against these problems. [end recording]

In the final minutes of his speech, the commander in chief said the defense of the revolution depends on ourselves and we have to avoid mistakes.

[Begin Castro recording] We could say that the revolution exists and survives, that the revolution will exist and will always survive, not because of its economic or material power or its force but because of its morals, its capabilities of inspiring respect among the enemy. [applause] This is how it is and will always be, the Interior Ministry, that is how it is and will always be, [Castro repeats himself] the men and women of the Interior Ministry. A day such as today, as we review all your merits, the historic glories, the revolutionary and patriotic glories, the services rendered by you to the revolution, if there is something we can say, if we can wish something -- the same way I know all of you wish as well -- is that the morals of the men and women of the Minint continues to be very high, that the morals of the men and women of the Minint always continue to be placed at the summit, that the example of combativeness and struggle you gave to the new generations you repeat now by maintaining these high values, and that one can say the men of the Minint and the men of our FAR are communist -- and not mediocre communists, not any kind of communists, not communists who stay in the rearguard but communists who are at the forefront. [applause]; that the men and women of our Interior Ministry as well as our FAR combatants always be examples of integrity, of irreproachability, with a sense of honor and national dignity, of revolutionary consciousness, where will always be a reflection in which our people can see the best of their revolutionary spirit, the best of their moral values. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ GRANTS INTERVIEW IN PERU

PY061818 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 26 May 86 p 24

[Interview granted by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to Luis Jaime Cisneros H. in Lima; date not given]

[Text] [Cisneros] Will Cuba send military forces to Nicaragua if the United States invades that country?

[Rodriguez] We are not in a position with our weak defensive forces to resist a U.S. offensive in Central America. We would express political and moral solidarity. We would do whatever we could to help the Nicaraguans. But it is not up to the Cuban forces to stop an invasion. It is up to the Nicaraguan people.

[Cisneros] Do you think Nicaragua should sign the Contadora act?

[Rodriguez] They must sign it when they find it compatible with their interests, that is, when the problems they present are solved.

[Cisneros] How many Cubans are there in Nicaragua?

[Rodriguez] We have a cooperation agreement with Nicaragua limited to 800 military and security advisers. And we also have, as we do in more than 30 countries, doctors, engineers, and technicians who cooperate in the economic process. This cooperation involves no more than 650 individuals. We are ready, whenever Nicaragua decides, as a result of the Contadora agreements, to withdraw the military advisers, and even the civilians if necessary. There are no doubts about us. We cooperate with Contadora, and we will implement the agreements reached.

[Cisneros] Do you Cubans still criticize the 10-percent theory?

[Rodriguez] The decision made by Alan Garcia's government is a positive one and it complies with the interests of the Peruvian people. We still think that the debt, regardless of the efforts, cannot be paid. But this is a way of not burdening the Peruvians with the heavy debt inherited from previous governments. In the struggle to change the current debt conditions, this 10-percent theory has a positive element that has been recognized by President Fidel Castro.

[Cisneros] Although he believed that it would be like reviving the old colonial tithe?

[Rodriguez] Well, that criticism existed in the sense that the 10-percent theory does not solve the debt problem. But Fidel Castro also had a positive view of how Peru was facing this problem.

[Cisneros] And are you paying your debt?

[Rodriguez] Cuba is trying to pay it because our debt was contracted under terms different from the other Latin American countries. At this moment we are discussing with our creditors the postponment of the payment because new circumstances of our financing are forcing us to do so. If Cuba has said that it is willing to pay, it is because the moral conditions in which this debt was contracted were different. The loan was granted to us when U.S. imperialism was trying to force international banks not to grant us loans. We have delayed our payments to the socialist countries until 1990, with no interest.

[Cisneros] What percentage of your exports is earmarked for debt payment?

[Rodriguez] If we take into account the overall Cuban income, it is less than 10 percent. It amounts to approximately 6 or 7 percent of the overall commercial relations with the countries throughout the world.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON CONTADORA, WEAPONS ISSUE

PA070414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that "the Contadora document was not signed and it appears that almost no one wanted to sign it."

In a special address during the convention of police story writers that just ended in Havana, Borge accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of "attempting to buy time with the hope that his request for $100 million to support the counterrevolution in Nicaragua will be approved." He said that his government "will never take the rifles away from the people, who are armed to the teeth to destroy those who dare attack them."

The FSLN National Directorate member mentioned "the difference the Nicaraguan Government had established between offensive and defensive weapons, which were discussed by Contadora, which in some cases even wanted to include rifles."

"Our people are armed," he said, "and if we had more rifles we would hand them out, because that would guarantee that the blond head of any imperialist who attempts to attack or invade us will be blown to bits."

Borge said that "because Nicaragua's claims on armaments are unquestionable, attempts are now being made to say there is no democracy in our country and to compare us with other Central American governments." He said: "We will never sit down to smoke the peace pipe with the leaders of the counterrevolution who murder our people."

"Nicaragua," he added, "deeply appreciates the help and solidarity Latin America has expressed for its people."

ARMANDO HART ATTENDS MEETING WITH BORGE

FL070127 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon the Cuba 86 police writers meeting concluded with an agreement to create an international association for police literature. During the ceremony, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge greeted the participants and praised the friendship that binds the Cuban and Nicaraguan people. After the event, Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos exchanged opinions with the participants.

PARAGUAYAN SECTORS FORM LIBERATION MOVEMENT

PA060422 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of all Paraguayan social sectors have formed the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement in Asuncion. The movement has been defined as a united political tool to defeat the fascist dictatorship and install a democratic, anti-imperialist government.

The meeting in which the movement was formed was attended by Paraguayan workers, peasants, students, professionals, clergymen, patriotic militarymen, women and youths. They approved a declaration of principles, an economic program, and the political purposes of the new opposition organization. In the declaration of principles, it is emphasized that the Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia Paraguayan Liberation Movement is created for the purpose of uniting, organizing, and directing the people's struggle within an antidictatorial national front in which all the political and social forces opposed to the dictator Alfredo Stroessner can participate.

Also in Asuncion, Humberto Rubin, director and owner of Radio Nanduti, has told the foreign press that his radio station has been virtually closed down for the past 24 days because of interference promoted by the regime.

CARICOM REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA090110 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Assad Ahoman]

[Text] Belize, 7 Jun (AFP) -- The foreign ministers at the Caricom meeting that ended Friday night in Belize reaffirmed their commitment to and support for the Contadora peace initiative and called on other countries with interests and influence in the region to do the same.

In an official communique, the foregn ministers of the English-speaking Caribbean countries welcomed tne return of Guatemala to a civilian government and urged the new leaders to be flexible and understanding in future discussions on Belize's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The foreign ministers stated their satisfaction with the resurgence of democracy in Latin America, reaffirming their desire to extend and strengthen their relations with the region.

They reserved the harshest language for condemning the South African regime for its increased repression of the black population and its obvious aggression against neighboring countries.

While praising the OAS decision, made in Cartagena, Colomb in December, to allow Belize and Guyana to join the organization in 1990, the minis ers requested elimination of exclusionary clauses that still exist in other regional treaties and agreements.

The problem of drugs in the region was considered "grave" and needing an "urgent" solution, and the ministers insisted that the problem be attacked at all levels: production, trafficking, and consumption, in the countries of destination. In their talks the delegates deplored the fact that the countries of the region carry the stigma of drug trafficking, while the greatest consumer country, "whose economic policies in the Caribbean Basin have contributed to the problem," tries to impose its own solutions on the producer or transit countries, "often without regard for their sovereignty."

The ministers charged that the foreign debt and the protectionism of the first world, and the increasingly unfair terms of international trade, could prolong the present crisis. They demanded a multilateral solution, including not only financial assistance, but the implementation of structural adjustments and the adoption of policies that stimulate growth.

At the meeting, possible effects of nuclear installations on the region were also discussed, and the ministers agreed to control radioactivity and avoid the importation of contaminated food. They reaffirmed that the Caribbean Basin should never be used for the disposal of nuclear or toxic waste and noted that the nuclear plants which are presently being built in the region are a "very delicate" matter. The idea of seeking a moratorium on this matter will probably be discussed at the next Caricom meeting to be held in Guyana 4 to 8 July 1986.

In connection with the vulnerability of small countries -- like most Caricom members -- in the present international situation, the ministers agreed to join efforts to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to ensure respect for their right to a peaceful and secure existence.

Belizean Foreign Minister Dean O. Barrow told AFP Of his satisfaction with the results of the meeting which, he said, reached a high level of consensus and contributed to the development of unified positions in a region that is going through difficult times.

Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson said that the main point to be discussed at the Caricom meeting in Guyana will be the implementation of the Nassau Agreement (adopted by Caricom in the Bahamas in 1984) to achieve a structural adjustment in regional and extraregional economic relations. This is designed to increase trade among Caricom countries and build a common agricultural policy in order to reduce massive imports by member countries. Jackson believes that the Guyana meeting will highlight Caricom's commitment to peaceful coexistence and multilateral relations with the different communities and countries of the world, regardless of their type of ogranizations, and based on mutual benefit. However, he excluded the South African regime from these intentions.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PARLIAMENT BY-ELECTION

FL092243 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, June 9, CANA -- The Bahamas Government has set June 30 for a by-election to fill the St Barnabas constituency seat left vacant by the death of parliamentarian Sinclair Outten. Outten, 50, was a member of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party and served as parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Education.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT SEEKS REVISION IN U.S. MILITARY TIES

PA091712 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Vussuff Haniff]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, 7 Jun (EFE) -- No sooner had the new Government of Barbados taken office than it announced that it would ask for a revision of the Caribbean regional security treaty that was "made in Washington," in order to sever military ties with the United States.

The forcefulness of Prime Minister Errol W. Barraow is based on the sweeping victory that his Democratic Labor Party (DLP) obtained in the 28 May elections. "The North Americans are welcome in Barbados, but as tourists, not as CIA or State Department agents," Barrow, 66, said, shortly after returning to power on Monday after 10 years as a member of the opposition to the Conservative government.

Barrow, who led Barbados to its independence from the United Kingdom, in 1966, appointed A. J. Cameron Tudor, a seasoned diplomat educated at Oxford, to the post of foreign minister. Tudor, 67, who was Barbados'first ambassador to London, belongs to the DLP conservative wing, and according to observers, will have in his hand, especially in his left hand, [as received] the mission of carrying out Barrow's hardline foreign policy.

It is the second time that Tudor, who was the first black student leader at Oxford, has been minister of foreign affairs. One of Tudor's goals is to ensure that Barbados, despite its alienation from the United States, does not break off its traditional good relations with Western countries.

Although during his electoral campaign he concentrated more on the economic crisis, Errol Barrow said upon his return to the Government Palace that he will not continue the close military and political relations developed with the United States during the 10 years of government of the Barbados Labor Party.

The prime minister also announced that he will review the regional security policy and the U.S.-sponsored military cooperation pact between Barbados and neighboring islands. Barrow said: The system was "made in Washington, and no one who is sitting in the U.S. capital can tell the Caribbean countries what to do."

Barrow, whose party obtained 23 of the 27 seats in the Barbadian Parliament, stated that the country's military forces, trained by U.S. officers, will be reduced from 1,000 men to 100 or 350 men at the most. According to Barrow, the rest of the soldiers will be incorporated into the very weak police force.

BLP NAMES FORMER MINISTERS AS OPPOSITION SENATORS

FL071844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1802 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 7, CANA -- The opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP) today named former Education Minister Billie Miller and ex-Commerce and Industry Minister Louis Tull to serve as the two opposition senators in the island's new parliament. Both Miller and Tull were among 11 ministers in the former BLP government who failed to win seats in the May 28 general elections, that produced a landslide 24-3 win for the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) of new Prime Minister Errol Barrow. The three successful BLP candidates were ex-Foreign Minister Henry Forde, appointed the new parliamentary opposition leader, former Attorney-General David Simmons and ex-junior Finance Minister Owen Arthur. [as received]

DOMINICA

CHARLES BEGINS 4-DAY VISIT TO VENEZUELA

FL092356 Bridgetown CANA in English 2324 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 9 CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles left today for Venezuela where she will meet with President Jaime Lusinchi and Minister of State Dr Hector Hurtado.

The Government Information Service (GIS) said that Miss Charles will hold talks with top Venezuelan officials on matters such as housing and related services during a four-day visit. Venezuela is currently assisting Dominica in a housing scheme at stock farm just outside Roseau. Caracas also helped in the road rehabilitation programme in the south west of the island.

Miss Charles was expected to be met on arrival in Caracas by External Affairs Minister Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi and other Venezuelan officials.

The GIS said that Communications and Works Minister Alleyne Carbon will act as prime minister during Miss Charles' trip. The Dominican leader is also expected to visit the Venezuelan Congress.